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DRY ENFORCEMENT IS ELECTION ISSUE AT SAN FRANCISCO

Table for Information of Voters
in Nov. 6 Balloting Shows
"Leanings" of Candidates

Only One 'Bone-Dry' Contestant
Listed in Mayoralty Race—
Reforms Necessary

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21 (Staff Correspondence)—On Nov. 6 the voters of San Francisco will elect a Mayor, nine supervisors and subordinate officials, including two police judges. Every municipal election in San Francisco is important: This one is no exception, because the city is in need of many improvements in the technique of administration and every balloting holds the possibility of effecting those needed innovations. It always holds out the promise for a new alignment of men and measures primarily concerned with the wholesome enforcement of present laws and a straightforward program based on civic betterment instead of postcard platforms built precariously on political expediency.

Candor compels the repetition of the remark, made frequently these days, that the field of candidates is somewhat limited in point of real individual capacity, disinterested citizenship, and fitness. The idea of serving in office for the specific purpose of fashioning a greater San Francisco is many times subordinated by ulterior considerations, identified in several cases, with the worst elements in the city. What has happened in times past occurred this year when, notably, two business men, independent and non-political, refused to be candidates for Mayor. The job went begging. James Ralph Jr., incumbent; James B. McSheeny, now supervisor, and Johnson Smith, citizen, are considered the principals in a seven-cornered race.

Mr. Smith Enters Race

Mr. Ralph is called the likely winner. He has advantages peculiar to incumbency of office in San Francisco. Mr. McSheeny is his opponent on matters of city administration, particularly the question of electric power distribution from the Hetch Hetchy project, which has been seized upon by both sides as a convenient and harmless talking point. "It is entirely fair to both these gentlemen," commented one political observer, "to say that the clerical party of San Francisco, playing about back of the scenes, is not at all concerned which of these two candidates wins out." Mr. Smith, later come, is better known as a Mason than as a politician.

Good government in San Francisco is, as elsewhere, an issue of men and of unsullied conduct rather than of differences of viewpoint in administration. The Hetch Hetchy water project, disposition of electric power therefrom, street building, sewer piping and the like are not the real issues because they may not furnish satisfactory index to performance in office.

The classification of candidates, given below for the purpose of enabling the voter to have some basis for an intelligent vote, serves graphically to illustrate the political complexity of San Francisco. Its preparation furnishes many interesting sidelights. Usually a candidate evinced pronounced reticence in discussing his stand on the wet and dry question. Even in San Francisco the majority of candidates, professing to know that there really exists some magical affinity between the beer brewery and civic improvement, preferred first to know whether the questioner favored modification of the present dry law or no. Agreement on this basis would have been easier than a correct appraisal of facts.

Table Outlined

It should be noted that the designation "wet" is applied to every candidate who favors light wines and beer, modification, regulation or some other

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Turks Permit American Academy to Reopen; Bulgarian Students Flock to Robert College

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

THE Turks have reconsidered their decision to close the American Academy for Boys at Guzetepe. Dr. J. P. MacNaughton, the principal of the school, has asked the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor to state that the school is now open and has a large enrollment of Turks, Persians, Armenians and Greeks. The correspondent was told that the Turkish Minister of Public Instruction has officially authorized Dr. MacNaughton to continue the school. The Turks are anxious to have American schools out here, but the Government does not want to admit that Turkish schools are inferior to American schools, and it endeavours to avoid any official authorization of new foreign schools. Many educated Turks prefer American schools to their own.

Ismet Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent his younger brother to Robert College. Robert College has more Bulgarians this session than it has had in 15 or 16 years. Fifty boys came down this autumn. The Constantinople College for Women has a very good enrollment of Bulgarians. Albanians, both Moslem and Christian, are showing up well. It is hoped the Greek students will be allowed to return at Christmas.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY IS OBSERVING ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY

Celebration Attended by Noted
Educators—Dr. John H. Finley Is Principal Speaker

Boston University is celebrating its golden anniversary today. As a part of the observance—and for the second time in its history—honorary degrees were conferred this morning at Symphony Hall. The only other honorary degree given by Boston University was conferred upon Marshal Foch.

L. H. Murfin, president, conferred 11 degrees under the authority of the board of trustees of the university upon the following:

L.L.D. (Doctor of Laws) — William Field Warren, William Edwards Huntington, Charles William Edwin Holt Hughes, George Angier Gordon, Arthur Prentiss Rugg, William Renwick Riddell, and Ada Louise Comstock.

S.C.D. (Doctor of Science) — John Prentiss Sutherland.

S. C. D. (Doctor of Commercial Science) — Leonard Porter Ayres.

In conferring the degrees President Murfin made the following remarks:

Doctor of Laws:

William Fairfield Warren—First president of this university; author of its charter, planner of its unfolding organization; president-emeritus, still its forward-looking counselor; honored most in the reverent affection of thousands with whom he has shared his insight and his faith.

William Edwards Huntington—Officially related to this university since its founding, dean of two of its departments, second president, whose services are measured, not by years nor by station, but by the limitless love with which he gave himself to these labors.

Charles William Elliot—The Nation's most distinguished and most honored educator.

Bishop William Lawrence—Bishop of Massachusetts, lover of men, who left high service in the preparation of a scholarly and efficient ministry for the church, to take his place among the people in the spirit of a great predecessor, as fearless leader, wise counselor, and devoted friend.

Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes—Earnest student, persuasive preacher, efficient college administrator, kindly and helpful friend, wise bishop who points to heaven and leads the way.

George Angier Gordon—University preacher for Boston, the window of whose parsonage look onto our college campus, genuine friend of students; fearless examiner of the foundations of faith; vindicator of the claims of the ministry upon strong men.

Arthur Prentiss Rugg—Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, whose decisions awaken the people of the Commonwealth to a livelier sense of the dignity, majesty, and righteousness of justice to all.

William Renwick Riddell—Justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario, learned in the law; eloquent interpreter of the interlocking interests of two great nations.

Ada Louise Comstock—Loyal friend of college girls, trusted leader among college and university women, enlightened citizen, successful administrator, third president of Radcliffe College.

Doctor of Science:

Leonard Porter Ayres—Thrice a graduate of this university, eminent statistician in the fields of education, war, and finance, skillful master in personal figures to tell the truth.

Doctor of Commercial Science:

Frank B. Kellogg—A graduate of this university, eminent statistician in the fields of education, war, and finance, skillful master in personal figures to tell the truth.

A long line of visiting delegates, representatives of colleges and universities and officers of scientific and educational associations joined with the faculty and trustees moved in the dignity of caps and gowns touched with brilliant color, to places reserved for them in Symphony Hall, at 10 o'clock. After the invocation by President Emeritus Dr. Huntington, an address of greeting was made by Mayor Curley of Boston.

Frank B. Kellogg's Greeting

Mayor Curley traced briefly the progress of the institution which, from humble beginnings, has developed into a splendid educational instrument contributing its full measure of stimulation to the life and progress of the Commonwealth and the city which it serves.

Although the university may be said essentially to be a Boston institution, nevertheless its vision and purpose have had no frontiers, no petty limitations, and its mission has been to educate and train all who sought its hospitality regardless of race, creed and color.

Mayor Curley likened the university to a fountain that has refreshed and

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MR. LLOYD GEORGE SAYS HUGHES PLAN WILL SAVE EUROPE

Constantinople, Oct. 19
By Mail to London
By Mall to London

Willing for Poincaré to Save
His Face, but "There Is No
Time for Small Talk"

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—"A proposal capable of disengaging Europe," was the comment of David Lloyd George, this morning, on the notes exchanged by Lord Curzon, Britain's Foreign Secretary, and Charles E. Hughes, American Secretary of State, calling for an Allied conference.

"It all depends," he added, "upon the willingness of France to accept the proposition. I heard that there was some talk of reparation techniques from the French. Well, I thought Poincaré had got past that.

If all he seeks is to save his face, that is very good. But this is no time for small talk. The world needs saving. Here is a means for doing it. It is by no means too late if action is taken at once and the Allies act in unison." The publication of the English and

EUROPEAN POWERS AND THE UNITED STATES ACCEPT BRITISH INVITATION TO CONFERENCE

Conditions, However, Are Made That the Parley Shall
Be Held Under the Authority of the Inter-
Allied Reparations Commission

Co-operation of the United States as Announced by the
Secretary of State, Charles E. Hughes, Received With Relief in London

LONDON, Oct. 26 (P)—France, Belgium and Italy have accepted the British invitation for a reparations conference with the understanding that it shall take the form of a committee of experts under the authority of the present inter-allied Reparations Commission.

It is understood the British members will be the same as those who served last year on the bankers' committee, on which the United States was represented by J. P. Morgan.

It is thought that Berlin will be chosen as the seat of the conference, since the chief function of the committee will be to inquire into Germany's financial assets. The selection of the French, Belgian and Italian personnel is expected to be completed shortly.

PARIS, Oct. 26 (P)—The French Government is willing that an international conference of experts, to be named by the Reparations Commission, be called to consider the question of reparations in conformity with the Treaty of Versailles.

The French Government, it was said in official circles this morning, would be most happy if the Government of the United States would name an expert to participate in such a conference. It was semiofficially announced that the Premier, Raymond Poincaré, in the name of the French Government, already had informed the United States Secretary of State, Charles E. Hughes, that he would accept an international commission of experts to determine Germany's capacity to pay, but that they must be named by the Reparations Commission. The British Government, it was added, has not yet accepted this condition.

M. Poincaré, in short, maintains the attitude he has taken from the day he retired from the presidency of the Reparations Commission, which is that this body alone is qualified under the Treaty of Versailles to take up such questions as the examination of Germany's capacity for payment.

There is no reason to suppose either, that the French Premier is ready to accept any revised estimate, even if it were made by the commission. It was declared by high officials of the Foreign Office this morning that he still held to the schedule of payments adopted in London in 1921, with a total of 132,000,000 gold marks.

The French Ambassador to the United States, J. Jules Jusserand, who is expected to reach Washington next week, had a long talk with the Premier on Wednesday evening, when the whole subject was gone over. M. Poincaré had already carefully weighed all the consequences of the decision, having had Mr. Baldwin's proposal in hand since Saturday, with all of Sunday to think about it calmly as he sat in his summer home in Sampligny. The Premier was placed in an extremely difficult situation. He was most reluctant to reject any proposition that had received the approval of the American Government, but at the same time, it is understood, he does not wish to throw the whole question into an international conference which might possibly deal with the matter as though the Treaty of Versailles did not exist.

Full Text of the Messages
and American State Secretary
Passing Between Lord Curzon
LONDON, Oct. 26 (P)—Official British opinion concerning the response of the United States Secretary of State, Charles E. Hughes to Marquess Curzon

World News in Brief

London (P)—Night flying service between Paris and London will be subsumed by British Government. It will be inaugurated as a development of the air mail idea and is advocated by postal officials. The machines will each carry two magnesium flares on the wings which can be lighted at will.

Toronto, Ont.—The mayor of Toronto, C. A. McGuire, one of the delegates to attend the Inter-Allied Economic Association at Milwaukee, stated on his return that he felt steps would be taken to stop the diversion of water from the Great Lakes by the Chicago Drainage Canal.

Several states and over 200 private individuals have suits pending in United States courts against the Chicago Sanitary Drainage District, and Canada. The Mayor stated, may be invited to enter the legal fight and back them up.

Manchester, England (P)—The International Cotton Federation reports that of last year's crop nearly a million more bales were used than of that of 1921. The consumption of American cotton

Washington—The shipping board has reconsidered its decision to place 100 ships of the tied-up fleet in the Cuban trade to transport sugar to the United States this year. The cost of placing the ships in commission and the short time available for preparation, the board announced, made it impossible to carry out the plan. A study will be made, however, with a view to entering the trade at some future date.

Dover, England (P)—The Admiralty has been handed over to the Dover Harbor Board for commercial use.

The harbor, which cost \$25,000,000, includes 610 acres, and played a notable part during the war. It was constructed between 1901 and 1908.

Philadelphia—Transfer of all authority in governmental merchant marine activities to the immediate control of a member of the President's Cabinet, and the abolition of the shipping board, are recommended by J. Harry Mull, president and general manager of the William Cramp Shipbuilding Company, as steps necessary in solving the shipping problems of the Nation.

The American flag permanently on the seas. Mr. Mull's suggestion will be presented to the American Marine Congress, to be held in New York Nov. 5 to 10.

San Diego, Cal.—Capt. Lowell H. Smith and Lieut. John P. Richter, army airmen, stationed at Rockwell Field, demonstrated yesterday the feasibility of refueling planes in mid-air on cross-country flights. They flew from the Canadian to the Mexican border, 128 miles, in 12 hours and 13 minutes, re-fueling three times en route, and planning a transcontinental non-stop flight.

ITALIANS PUT CURB ON LIQUOR TRAFFIC

ROME, Oct. 26—Shops selling alcoholic beverages are reduced 50 per cent in number throughout Italy by a Government decree published in the Official Gazette today, providing that there shall be only one such shop to every 1000 inhabitants instead of to every 500, as formerly.

The causes of tension in America and Japan were not removed by the Washington treaty. They consist of an antithesis of interest regarding the Chinese market, and this tension will not decrease if Europe absorbs fewer American products.

The shops are not to open before 10 a.m. on week days or 11 a.m. on festival days, and must close at 11 p.m. from May to October and at 10 p.m. from November to May. Before or after these hours no alcoholic drinks are to be sold in cafes, bars, restaurants or hotels.

EUROPEAN POWERS AND AMERICA ACCEPT THE BRITISH INVITATION

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non's reparations conference invitation is cautious and reserved. Broadly, however, there is a feeling in the government departments that America's clear-cut declaration brings an international conference on reparations appreciably nearer.

It is believed that America's action will be limited to the participation of an expert like J. P. Morgan, as in the case of the technical bankers committee appointed last year under the supervision of the Reparations Commission. It is held that one of the most satisfactory results of the Hughes note is that it facilitates the re-establishment of such a technical committee of inquiry to determine Germany's capacity, and that if France enters it, it will have to scale down its original reparations total, which

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston University: Fiftieth anniversary convocation, Symphony Hall, 8. League for Democracy: Annual Dinner, addressed by Paul Blanshard. Held secretary, League for Industrial Democracy, "Self-government in Industry in Operation," 3 Joy Street, 6.

Boston Branch, Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America: Meeting, Ford Hall, 7:30.

Dartmouth College mass meeting, Boston City Club, 7:45. Reserve officers and national guard supply officers' conference, Gardner Auditorium, State House, 8.

Meeting of Masons connected with shoe and leather trade, at a Masonic club, Boston Masonic Center, 7.

Clan McKenzie, No. 2, O.S.C.: Annual concert and entertainment, Robert Burns Hall, Caledonian Building, 58 Berkeley Street.

Boston, Y.M.C.A.: Sandy Islanders' reunion, 6:30; talk by Rev. W. Harry Freda, 6:30, on "Current Literature" by John Chaffee, 8:15.

Harvard-Dartmouth Intercollegiate entertainments, Copley-Plaza and Whitney Hall, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, evening.

Dartmouth College Glee and Mandolin Club: Concert, Old Belfry Club, Lexington.

Girls' City Club: Chimney Corner entertainment clubhouses.

Children's Association of America: Annual meeting, Parker House, 6:30.

Lowell Institute: Opening lecture in public series, "The Structure and Habits of Some Reptiles and Amphibians," Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Theaters

Copley—"The Lamp," 8:15.
Hollie—"Thank You," 8:15.
Keith's—"Vaudville," 8:15.
Marble—"Caroline," 8:15.
St. James—"Some Boy," 8:15.

Tremont—"Kiki," 8:15.

Wilbur—"Sally, Irene and Mary," 8:15.

Photoplays

Fenway—"If Winter Comes," 1:30, 4:30.

Scolay Square Olympia—"Pioneer Trails," 10, 2, 6, 8.

Orpheum—"Lovers of the Night," 9:20.

12:20, 2:20, 5:20, 9:20.

Capitol—"Circus Days," 2.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Roosevelt-Navy Day celebrations by various organizations.

National Conference on Secretarial Training, sessions at Boston University College of Secretarial Science, 9:30, 2 and 3.

Children's Museum of Boston: Half-hour talk "In the Land of the Cossacks," illustrated by Russian dolls, Méraine Street, Jamaica Plain, 3.

Private School Association of Boston: Meeting, Boston Nichols School, 10:30.

Salem Normal School: Luncheon, Hotel Vendome, 1.

Twentieth Century Club: Discussion of "Sportsmen of Honor in England," by Dr. Charles W. Kilmann of London, 2:30.

Women's City Club of Boston: Talk, "Our Country," by Prof. William Lyon Phelps of Yale University, Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon Street, 3.

Brookline Bird Club: Walk along Lynn and Nahant Roads, followed by walk from Belmont to Arlington, afternoon.

Bay State Historical League: Fall Meeting, Humphrey House, Swampscott, 2.

Musical

Jordan Hall: Recital by Marlon Kingbury, soprano, 3.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club—Pictures by members.

Boston City Club—French etchings and paintings.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Hoffman's under-sea paintings.

Concord Association—Water colors and etchings.

Copley Gallery—Fall exhibition.

Christians' Art Center—Fall exhibition.

Doll & Richards—Marine painting by Charles R. Patterson; etchings by European masters.

Graves-Hall Gallery—Paintings by Frederick Sisson.

Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by H. Dudley Murphy; etchings by members.

Goodspeed's Bookshop—Engraved portraits.

Milton Public Library—Sketches by Maurice Day.

Mitton Fine Arts—Longfellow Collection of Paintings.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Enamels; flowers modeled by Mrs. C. M. Greene.

Vose Galleries—Paintings by Clifford

Stevens.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

Tonight

WNAC (Boston)—6, Children's half-hour of stories and music, 8 to 10, soprano, cello, and violin solos, readings and WGI (Medford Hillside)—6, News and sport flashes, 6:30, police reports, 6:45, condition of Massachusetts highways, 7:15, broadcast in New England, by John R. Rowland, editor, National Service Magazine, 7:30, readings by Charles L. H. Wagner: piano, soprano, contralto, and basso solos, readings and quartet.

WBZ (Springfield)—Dinner concert, 7:30, "Tales for the Kiddies," 8, concert by soprano and instrumental trio, 9, stories for grown-ups, 9:30.

WGY (Schenectady)—6:30, Children's program, 7:45, presentation of "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," 10:30, program of Jewish melodies.

WJZ (New York)—7:45, Children's stories, 7:45, current topics, 8: piano and violin solos, 8:45, "American Legion Night" program.

WLIB (New York)—7:40, Soprano solos, 7:50, piano solos, 8, songs by choral society, 8:30, talks on Roosevelt, Bear, and Bay, by Senator and Mrs. John H. Hammond, president, Women's Roosevelt Memorial Association, 8:45, baritone solos, 8:15, soprano solos, 9:35, piano solos, 9:50, baritone solos.

WOR (St. Louis)—8: Stories and songs for children.

WRC (Washington)—8, Children's hour, 8 to 10, song and instrumental recitals, 10, ball concert.

Tomorrow's Football Broadcasts

Harvard-Dartmouth, by WNAC (Boston), 1:10.

Penn State-West Virginia, by WJZ (New York), 2.

Providence-Navy, by WEAF (New York), 1:45.

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was the rock upon which last year's committee split.

The feeling among the British people generally is that there is much encouragement for the rest of Europe in the implied promise of the Washington Government, as construed here, that if the debtor nations reduce their military outlay and work together to achieve aims of peace and justice, the United States will not fail to give due recognition in connection with the time and terms of the payment of debts owed to America.

The telegram from Marquis Curzon, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to the British chargé d'affaires at Washington on Oct. 12, says:

"The information which reaches America will have acquainted the American Government with the extremely critical economic position that has arisen in Europe, owing to failure to find any solution for the reparation problem, which daily becomes more acute in the financial and political condition of Germany grows worse."

There does not appear to be among the European powers that unity of thought which either renders common action feasible, or will be successful in finding an early solution. His Majesty's Government have, during the past nine months, made a series of proposals to their Allies for meeting the difficult situation in which has been so fortunate as to meet with a measure of acceptance sufficient to bring about common action. And yet without such action, not merely Germany, but Europe, appears to be drifting into economic disaster.

In these circumstances, His Majesty's Government have for long entertained the belief that the co-operation of the United States Government is an essential factor in the search for a way toward a settlement. America, by reason of her position and history, is more disinterested than any of the European powers; at the same time she is directly and vitally concerned with the solution of the European problem, if, for no other reason, because in it is involved the question of the inter-allied debt.

Mr. Hughes' December Statement

When Mr. Hughes made his declaration in December last, both Great Britain and Germany made it clear that they would warmly welcome proffered assistance and whenever the suggestion has been revived it has met with the hearty approval of His Majesty's Government. The French Government, however, has taken a different view. This lack of unanimity is, so far as His Majesty's Government are aware, the sole reason why the proposal has not been proceeded with.

His Majesty's Government were already engaged in formulating an inquiry to the United States as to the manner in which, in the opinion of the latter, the war should be conducted and the common considerations could best be brought about, when they read in the press yesterday morning a declaration reported to have been made by President Coolidge that the American Government would rest on the proposal of December last.

The Government warmly welcome this declaration and hope that it is justified in demanding from it that if the European powers will join in such an inquiry America will render the promised co-operation.

If the Government of His Majesty's Government have, in their opinion, the right to demand such an inquiry, the American Government, in accordance with the principles of the League of Nations, will be entitled to demand that the European powers, in their turn, accept the proposal.

If, on the other hand, it were proposed to hold such an inquiry, although complete unanimity had not been forthcoming at this end, might His Majesty's Government and the majority of the allies still hope for American cooperation?

Question of Lack of Unanimity

Alternatively, if it were proposed that such an inquiry should be entrusted to the Reparation Commission, or to a body appointed by it, would America be willing to participate? It is in the firm belief that the American Government have it in their power to render great services to the security and peace of the world, that His Majesty's Government, speaking in the name of the whole British Empire, as represented in the imperial conference now assembled in London, desire to associate themselves with the revised program of the President, so that they will be glad to receive from the American Government any suggestion that the latter may be disposed to offer in reply to the questions I have ventured to put.

United States Reply

The British chargé at Washington telephoned to Lord Curzon on Oct. 16, saying that the Secretary of State had handed him a memorandum in reply to the communication which the chargé had made to him in pursuance of instructions contained in Lord Curzon's telegram of Oct. 12. Following is the text of the memorandum:

In reply to the communication from His Majesty's chargé d'affaires on Oct. 13, the Secretary of State desires again to express the deep interest of the United States in the economic situation of Europe, and its readiness to aid in any practical way to promote recuperation and re-establishment of economic stability.

The Government of the United States has viewed with deep concern the lack, as His Majesty's Government expresses it, of that unity of thought on the part of the European powers which is necessary to common action. The views of the Government of the United States of the relations of the United States to the questions involved were set forth in the statement of the Secretary of State to which His Majesty's Government refers, and the following is the text of the memorandum:

The Secretary of State has no doubt, however, that a competent American citizen would be willing to participate in an economic inquiry for the purposes stated, through an advisory board appointed by the Reparation Commission to make recommendations, in case

among the interested powers. It is believed that present conditions made it imperative that a suitable financial plan should be evolved to prevent economic disaster in Europe, the consequences of which would be world-wide.

Economic Program Necessary

It is to be hoped that the existing circumstances are propitious for the consideration of such a plan, inasmuch as abandonment of resistance on the part of the German Government will present fresh opportunity and an immediate necessity for the establishment of an economic program. The Government of the United States is entirely willing to take part in an economic conference in which all the European allies chiefly concerned in German reparations participate, for the purpose of considering questions of the capacity of Germany to make reparations and an appropriate financial plan for securing such payments. It is deemed advisable, however, to emphasize the following points:

Firstly, confirming what was said by the Secretary of State in his statement of last December, to which you refer, that the United States Government has decided to use German reparations to help meet the responsibility of Germany for the war, of her just obligations. There should be any ground for the impression that a London conference, if called, should have any such aim, or that resistance to the fulfillment of Germany's obligations has any support. It should be evident that in an effort to obtain the amount of reparations must be had to Germany's capacity to pay and the best prospect of ultimate success in securing the desired end of re-establishment of essential conditions of European peace and economic restoration.

To the attainment of that end it may be repeated that the United States Government desires to lend its assistance in any manner that may be found feasible.

Relief Felt in London Circles

United States Will No Longer Hold Aloof From Imbroglio

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A sense of relief is felt here at the fact that the United States is not determined to hold aloof from giving that moral assistance of which Europe stands so sadly in need. It is not American money or material resources that is asked for. What is wanted is the return of the United States to the cause of the Allies. The United States was an essential factor in carrying through the war. Its co-operation is no less indispensable now to secure peace. Mr. Hughes' note to Marquis Curzon, published here today, in which the Washington Government lays down the conditions on which it would be prepared to participate in an advisory economic conference, is sending, owing to the advantage of the depreciated exchange.

This is pointed out by students of the Treaty here that it is a very elastic piece of machinery, and that where it would seem to be rigid there are abundant footnotes explaining what it shall and shall not be interpreted to mean.

Thirdly, Relief Felt in London Circles

United States Will No Longer Hold Aloof From Imbroglio

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The general feeling here was that France had no intention of rejecting the proposals out of hand contained in Stanley Baldwin's appeal and undoubtedly the news of the correspondence between Mr. Hughes and Marquis Curzon, in which the United States expresses its views on the projected inquiry, together with the somewhat undiplomatic but effective declaration of Mr. Baldwin that he could not conceive of any power remaining out of a conference with the view to a settlement, made a considerable impression here.

Newspapers, however, in printing the correspondence and speech hardly make any comment. In the eyes of the French, the Washington stipulation that the conference must have only a consultative value and not bind the respective governments' representatives is not particularly helpful, for even though it was understood in advance that the governments were not obliged to accept the conclusions, those conclusions, whether favorable or unfavorable would themselves exercise pressure on the government and could not be disregarded.

The gravest difficulty presented to France was the American refusal to allow the inter-allied debts to be mixed up with reparations. It is true that the French will not for certain purposes have the two sets of debts confused, that is to say, when England suggests that what cannot be collected from Germany must be collected from France, there is real danger at entirely separate things being put on the same plane.

But France believes nevertheless that the final settlement of reparations cannot be reached without establishing the relations of the various

countries toward each other in a financial sense.

The problem is not for France merely one of Germany's capacity to pay, but also the problem of France's needs. Those needs will be more or less, according to whether England and the United States press for the payment of debts. If they do not France will be content with 26,000,000 gold marks. If they do France will require from Germany precisely those sums which are required from France in addition to 26,000,000 gold marks.

Premier Saw Smuts Speech

Stanley Baldwin, the Premier, is said to have seen General Smuts' speech beforehand and to have tried to persuade him to tone down certain passages likely to cause offense.

General Smuts refused and Mr. Baldwin, sharing his views in the main, decided to support him to the utmost.

The calculation is that the Diehards,

although angry at a threatened rupture with France, will not vote against the Government, fearing that a party split would let in the Labor Party with a Socialist legislation.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY IS OBSERVING ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY

(Continued from Page 1)

invigorated the life of the community, a human stream of trained minds which fertilized the mass into which it has flowed, and fostered the principles which have given safety and stability to the Republic. He closed his greeting with an expression of hope for the future, of reliance upon the university to continue its good work and to become an even greater power in the community and the Nation.

Dr. Finley Is Principal Speaker

The major speech of the morning was delivered by Dr. John Huston Finley, editor of *The New York Times*, and addressed itself to "Urbs, Corona" of "The City Crowned."

Mr. Finley, speaking from the standpoint of the individual born in the country, who has been called "a virulent vagrant" and who admits a continued earnest predilection for the country, pointed out that he considered it an honor, even a curious honor, to be asked to speak at the golden jubilee of a university in this most urbanized of cities.

He traced, from the times of the earliest civilization, the gradual and interesting evolution of the city to its present degree of development, and stressed the special responsibility and duties resting upon an institution of learning which has taken the name of the city in which it is placed as its own. Summing up, he said:

A college or university in the midst of a city cannot do for its students what might be done for them in a place apart, where the speech, thought and manners are under the monopolizing influence of a separate community or association, tradition, habit and association.

Every day most of the city students have the added and often diverting tuition of their own outside associations, interests and habits. Their English has to undergo the temptations referred to by President Melville Johnson. On the other hand, though they lose the precious, dangerously precious gifts of a cloistered campus education, they keep the contacts with the life to which at least the majority of them are some day to return.

Whatever the values and delights of study in Dodona or Delphi (a country place of wisdom) there is a certain joyous advantage in belonging, as Mr. James says, to a collectivity superior in some respects to any individual in it, and especially one that has the memory of great sons in its consciousness, as Athens' "Children of the violet crown."

It was there that every youth coming to manhood received the arms of the city beneath the Acropolis and took the oath which every New World city youth should take, as he goes to his work down in the city vowing:

"To bring no disgrace to the city by dishonest act . . . To fight for justice and sacred things, alone and with many . . . To never, notwithstanding the law and the chief address held at Copley Theater this afternoon.

Mr. Price, defining the "imponderables in Business" as faith, sympathy, loyalty, courtesy, personality and enthusiasm, emphasized the importance in business of those factors which cannot be weighed, which cannot be visibly seen or computed by the adding machine yet which are as great a part of the assets in any undertaking of human experience as the more material factors which show in terms of actual profit and loss.

Mr. Price pointed to the fact that the first attempt made to formulate the laws that govern commerce, finance and industry was made by Adam Smith in his "Wealth of Nations," published in 1776, a work acknowledged to be archaic nowdays but nevertheless treated with reverence by economists, and regarded still as a distinct influence in contemporary commercial and financial life.

Mr. Price dealt with the "imponderables" singly, tracing their alliance to various departments of life.

Bankers are learning that imponderable thing called faith, in its direct relation to their world. Sympathy—not the sentimental sort, but the discriminating sympathy that takes account of the other fellow's obstacles—is as essential as faith.

Loyalty is necessary to service efficiency. Courtesy—its value needs no exposition. Personality comes next to courtesy.

Finally there is enthusiasm. The etymology of the word explains its power. It is from the Greek, "en" meaning "in" and "theos" meaning "God," and the whole resolving into "God in us."

"Of all things," concluded Mr. Price, "the imponderables—the things that are unseen and eternal—the greatest is the faith in ourselves and our cause that develops the indomitable enthusiasm with which God has endowed every one of us."

Miss Alice H. Grady, speaking before the College of Secretarial Science conference in the Auditorium in Garrison Street, said she was asked to speak from the point of view of the woman in business. Miss Grady was formerly secretary to Louis D. Brandeis, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

She indicated that the viewpoint of the woman in business could not be essentially different from that of any other woman; that the business woman of today is the housewife of tomorrow; and likewise the housewife of today, by stress of circumstance, may be the breadwinner tomorrow. She considered the various and varying factors in higher education for women and the question of what to do thereby, all the more powerful for good.

There will be fewer studies and more study. It means clearing the way for a stronger college education. With the element of time and the organization of types of secondary education. In part, he said:

Six years is long enough for our elementary schools. Take away the two wasted years. Begin our present four-year secondary schooling two years earlier, and thus create six-year secondary school course all over the land.

That each one of the few leading types of secondary education is clearly and simply organized according to the laws of its own life.

If the academic type of secondary schooling is clear, pure and simply organized it will become, thereby, all the more powerful for good.

There will be fewer studies and more study. It means clearing the way for a stronger college education. With the element of time and the organization of types of secondary education.

In the meantime, the school section, held in Park Street Church, with Homer Albers, dean, presiding, Arthur P. Rugg, Chief Justice of Massachusetts Supreme Court; United State Senator, David I. Walsh and William V. Kellen '76 were the speakers. Senator Walsh chose for his topic "Legal Leadership in Civic Life," and Mr. Kellen "Early Days in the Faculty of the School of Law."

Noted Jurist Addresses Law School

Chief Justice Rugg pointed out that idealism in the law is something attainable, provided it be pursued with high intelligence, with indomitable determination, with devoted singleness of purpose and with untiring persistency. The ideal of the law is the achievement of justice. The law must be susceptible of knowledge in order that it may be just. The law is the embodiment of the closest approach to a perfect conception of justice which the common sentiment of the com-

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Leading Figures at Boston University's Fiftieth Anniversary



Left to Right—James Geddes Jr., Boston University, Professor at College of Liberal Arts; William Edwards Huntington, President Emeritus of Boston University; William J. Matheson, Professor at St. Andrews University, Scotland; Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard; William Marshall Warren, Boston University, Dean of College of Liberal Arts.
Inset—William Renwick Riddell, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario, Canada

munity, whether state or Nation, will support.

Chief Justice Rugg paid tribute to the great body of lawyers, trained in the law schools of the great universities, who have, in frequently inconspicuous stations in city and country, toiled unceasingly in the temples of justice, who have maintained the luster of fine professional character in advising the plain people in small matters, who have protected the weak in time of trial and who have given courage to those who needed it.

The relation between legal education and the visible expression of the law is most intimate. The future of the law is in the keeping of the law schools. The quality of legal education deeply influences the character of the bar. The profession of the law is eminently practical. It has to do with rules of conduct governing the relations of man with his fellows. These relations are constant. They touch his rights, his duties, his freedom, his business, his property, his good name, his family and his life. He continued:

"**Imponderables of Business**", Theodore H. Price, editor of Commerce and Finance, was the speaker at the Business Administration conference held at Copley Theater this afternoon.

In celebrating its golden anniversary Boston University is reviewing 50 years of educational progress, of ceaseless, wonderfully compensating toil upon foundations laid, according to the desire of its three merchant-founders, Isaac Rich, Jacob Sleeper and Lee Claffin, "not in the green stillness of the country" but "in the dark, gray town."

It is telling how in 1911 there were 1400 students at the university. At the beginning of 1923-24 the number has increased to 11,000. In its expansion program, which included the absorption of the old Technology buildings on Boylston Street as part of its equipment, the university has made it possible for the worker in one field to acquire sound, fundamental knowledge of other fields and thus to broaden the scope, not only of personal endeavor but of civic service.

For the woman whose sphere is with the university, its increasing demand for economic and social information, there are courses in simple principles of business and law. For the person with little time in which to cultivate an ambition are courses, similarly, in the theories and practice of fiction, of poetry and the drama.

Boston University has made itself conspicuous for placing readily at hand efficient means of broadening vision and capacity at a minimum of time expenditure.

It is looking forward, in conference with educational leaders from all over the United States, to the years ahead of continuing service such as has been already rendered devotedly and generously to men and women alike in five major departments, organized at the founding of the university.

TAX COLLECTION IS LARGE, PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 26 (Special)—The collection of taxes on this year's levy, within the period for the payment without the additional 8 per cent penalty for delinquency, has been done with unprecedented promptness. The payments equal 88.2 per cent of the total amount of tax bills rendered. The total number of tax bills rendered is \$2,682,938. The collections amount to \$2,355,692.55.

Woman's Place in Business, Miss Alice H. Grady, speaking before the College of Secretarial Science conference in the Auditorium in Garrison Street, said she was asked to speak from the point of view of the woman in business. Miss Grady was formerly secretary to Louis D. Brandeis, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

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met by directing their interests and enthusiasm to constructive things and therefore away from the destructive. Even the so-called hardened juvenile could usually be won over by sympathy, wisdom and tact.

Frank P. Morse, supervisor of secondary education in the Massachusetts Department of Education, ranked moral education even before the curriculum. It should not be formal, but interwoven with all activities of the classroom and the school, he said. It should be expressed in the mental attitude of the teacher as much as in any other way, and in the way she or he dealt with things as they arose. Moral education should not be stern and repellent, but made naturally attractive to the pupil.

Prof. Stone addressed the kindergarten and primary section meeting in Lorimer Hall this morning on the problem of economy in learning the primary number facts, bringing out numerous practical points. Miss Julia M. Dickson, head of the department of elementary education at the Boston Normal School, spoke on the function of the primary school in a democracy. Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell of Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York City, spoke to the junior high school division this afternoon on training in citizenship.

Discussion of extra-curricula activities in high schools marked the meeting held this morning in the Gardner Auditorium at the Massachusetts State House by the Middlesex County Teachers' Association. About 600 teachers were present at the meeting, which was presided over at this morning's session by Charles J. Petersen of Wakefield.

Henry Jewett of the Henry Jewett Repertory Theater was one of the speakers, discussing the question of dramatic interest for students. He applauded the organization by high school superintendents of the Students' Repertory Theater Association of New England, with its aim to encourage the development of the drama in the schools and to interest the students in better diction and books. He touched upon the possibility of raising school funds so that students can attend dramatic performances for a nominal price and carfare.

Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell of Teachers' College, Columbia University, stressed the importance of careful organization of the extra-curricula activities. He emphasized the importance of bringing out the sentiment of loyalty and carefully organizing athletics.

Charles K. Tillinghast, principal of the Horace Mann School for Boys in New York City, addressed the division this afternoon on "Criteria for Measuring the Success of Moral Training in the High School." The School Committee section meeting in Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple, this afternoon was addressed by Robert O. Small, director of vocational education for the Massachusetts Department of Education, and Mr. Reed spoke to them on school costs and school service.

REO CARS POPULAR, LANSING, Mich., Oct. 26—Reports from unofficial but reliable sources say the Reo Motor Company's sales this year will total \$60,000,000. Based on past performances, net earnings will amount to 10 per cent of total sales, or \$6,000,000 for the year.

TAX RECOVERY SOUGHT, MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 26—The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company today brought legal action against the city of Manchester to recover the sum of \$298,054.23 for 1923 taxes, which the company claims is now due and owing. A suit is now pending to recover \$157,104.63 for 1922 taxes, unjustly taxed, according to the Amoskeag. Both suits will be heard by a special board of referees appointed by the New Hampshire Superior Court.

SPECIAL WORCESTER ELECTION, PREPARED for a special election in the Twelfth Worcester Representative District was issued today by B. Loring Young, Speaker of the Massachusetts House. The election will be held on Dec. 4, and is to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of Henry H. Wheelock. This morning she spoke to the junior high school division in Ford Hall on "You Can't Change Human Nature."

She chose that subject, she said, because you could change human nature. She had seen it done. Teachers had a fine opportunity for changing the current of evil tendencies in a child.

It was usually easier to do this with children than with an adult who had become settled in habits of thought and deed. Usually with children the problem was simple, and

MORAL TRAINING, TOPIC OF TEACHERS

Middlesex County Association Holds Its 69th Annual Meeting in Boston

Moral training of children was an issue discussed in several of its phases before the Middlesex County Teachers' Association, at its sixty-ninth annual meeting in Boston today. As customary, the public schools of the County were closed, in order to give the entire teaching force opportunity to get the benefit of the addresses and discussions. The program was divided into group meetings, in order that the work might be more intimately related to the needs of the teachers.

Prof. John C. Stone of the Montclair State Normal School at Montclair, N. J., spoke to the intermediate school division on "Motivating the Work in Intermediate Arithmetic."

The reason why arithmetic was so difficult for so many students, he said, was that they did not understand what it was about. Help them to see what it meant and the whole attitude of the pupil would change. Where possible it was well to build a problem on a definite school situation when that could be done but it must be a real problem not a "made" one, he said. Some of the silliest he had ever heard were "made" just that way. If it was a real problem the children could be depended upon to be interested in it.

Carroll R. Reed, superintendent of schools in Akron, O., spoke to the division on education for citizenship.

Miss Margaret Slattery, writer and lecturer, addressed the elementary school division at the Tremont Theater this afternoon, speaking on "The World's Lost and Found Column." This morning she spoke to the junior high school division in Ford Hall on "You Can't Change Human Nature."

She chose that subject, she said, because you could change human nature. She had seen it done. Teachers had a fine opportunity for changing the current of evil tendencies in a child.

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PLEA FOR CHURCH UNITY IS HEARD

Universalists Express Fraternal Greetings to Unitarians at Providence Meeting

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 26—The Universalists unanimously expressed fraternal greetings to the Unitarians in response to a resolution of the American Unitarian Association passed at New Haven in September, looking toward church unity, at the general convention of Universalists in Providence this morning.

Henry D. Sharpe, Unitarian layman, brought the greetings. "We have always regarded the Universalists with brotherly affection," said the speaker. "There is certainly something stirring among the more liberal bodies of the church. Other bodies have a peculiar machinery, a hierarchy, that carry them forward from generation to generation, but we more democratic bodies, too, gave a responsibility to help forward our organizations."

"A great many people have talked about church unity," said Mr. Sharpe, "and have had the absurd idea that we unite with them, but that they do not unite with us. Church unity is not a matter of resolution but of inward unity."

The new constitution and by-laws adopted at Detroit two years ago were unanimously ratified by the Providence convention this morning, defining for the first time the duties of the general superintendent and giving the president of the convention plenary powers between sessions. Louis Annin Ames, New York, presented the constitution report that centralizes the control of the church.

The world is full of hatred because people are not taking God seriously, the Rev. Walter MacPherson of Illinois declared at the meeting tonight. He said that the masses and classes are not attending church and that they are equally selfish.

The speaker urged as a remedy for conditions that belief be inspired in the fatherhood of God and in the Golden Rule. If people think right about the fatherhood of God, they will think correctly on war, booze, and economic conditions, he maintained.

The Rev. Charles H. Pennoyer of Massachusetts, speaking on "Social Evangelism," advocated that the church enter extensively into the social service field. He expressed the opinion that such work would restore the Universalist church and restore its prestige.

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ISAAC KAUFMAN

DRY ENFORCEMENT IS ELECTION ISSUE AT SAN FRANCISCO

(Continued from Page 1)

shift from direct, bone-dry law enforcement. Several indicated their desire to enforce the law "reasonably" and abide by it, leaving changes if any to the mandate of the people, not to the politicians. The classification makes no such distinctions between those willing to enforce the law against their will and those willing to break it in the present nullification campaign of the liquor interests.

Following is the full ballot with designated affiliations of every candidate, based on the appended footnote:

DRY WORLD IN 20 YEARS PREDICTED

Mrs. Henry W. Peabody Addresses Lynn Federation

LYNN, Mass., Oct. 26 (Special)—Women of the United States are organizing to carry on such a work for prohibition enforcement that in the next 20 years not only shall we have prohibition enforcement in America but throughout the world," declared Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, chairman of the Women's National Committee for Law Enforcement and president of the Federation of Women's Foreign Mission Societies of North America, addressing the Federation of Women's Church Societies of Lynn this afternoon. She said:

In this era of internationalism, should America fail to enforce her laws, how can we go forth and call upon the world to observe law, not war? We must not fail.

Experience shows that first you have to wage a long war against the open liquor traffic, and then an equally long war against the illicit liquor traffic. That was the experience in Kansas, and there is no reason to suppose that the experience will be different in enforcing national prohibition. Therefore, I urge you to prepare for a long war if necessary, and build up prohibition enforcement step by step.

In the last analysis, prohibition must be enforced locally because those who administer the laws are in either elective or appointive positions. Therefore the Woman's Committee is arranging to have the women of the country hold great prohibition rallies in the spring and rallies in October, 1924, to the end that the women of the country shall go to the polls in November, 1924, and vote dry.

SUNDAY BASEBALL PETITION IS FILED

Submission to the people of Massachusetts under the initiative and referendum of the question whether professional baseball shall be allowed on Sunday is provided in a petition filed today with Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, by C. Sinclair Weeks, treasurer of the Boston Braves.

The petition carries the required 10 signatures and must be certified to the Secretary of State. The act proposed would allow the charging of admission to baseball games on Sundays between the hours of 2 and 6 in the afternoon. They could be held on parks or places designated by the licensing authorities, and it is left to local city governments to accept or reject the provisions of the act.

\$1000 FUND FOR HOME FOR HOMELESS CATS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 26—By the will of Mrs. Amy S. C. Perry, filed in the Probate Court here today, the sum of \$1000 will be set aside for the purpose of founding a home for homeless cats and dogs. The will also provides a fund of \$3000 for the establishment of a life-saving station on the Connecticut River.

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MR. LODGE OPENS DRIVE IN VERMONT

Senator Praises President Coolidge at Republican Rally

MONTEPELIER, Vt., Oct. 26—"I see no man on the political horizon of either party who compares in fitness with the man now sitting in the President's chair," declared Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts in an address here last night. The speech was the first in the campaign to elect Porter H. Dale to the national Senate and Col. Ernest W. Gibson to the seat formerly held by Mr. Dale in the House of Representatives. A special election has been called for Nov. 6.

Two thousand persons from all parts of the State filled the City Hall. John Coolidge, father of the President, was introduced and received an enthusiastic ovation.

Senator Lodge, after appealing to Vermont to vote "largely and overwhelmingly right," reviewed the achievements of the administration. He summarized the principal accomplishments of the Republican Administration as the Washington Conference for limitation of armaments; the passage of peace resolutions; and the subsequent concluding of peace

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SCHOOLS AS STATE ACTIVITY FAVORED

Ohio University Expert Says Many Communities Cannot Properly Support Them

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 26—A plea for recognition of public education as fundamentally a state rather than a local activity, and for the shouldering by the states of most of the burdens of supporting the public schools now carried by the cities and towns, was made before the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction today by Prof. Burdette Ross Buckingham, director of the bureau of educational research of the College of Education of Ohio University.

Professor Buckingham said since there was not enough property in many communities to properly support the schools, the State, through a broadened system of taxation falling upon incomes and inheritances and other sources, should work out the task of placing all schools upon a parity.

Dr. Edward Cummings of Boston, general secretary of the World Peace Foundation, spoke upon "The Price of Peace," and asked for support for the work of organizing all nations into a family for the prevention of war.

Because of the change in the character of the personnel in the high schools of the country from a homogeneous and selective group to a heterogeneous mass, "the average level of intellectual capacity in such schools today is below what it was 25 years ago" declared Prof. Alexander J. Ingalls of Harvard University, speaking yesterday before the institute.

Professor Ingalls said that a possible remedy for the situation lies in the adapting of instruction to the widely diversified pupils, ranging from the high grade moron to the near genius, and classifying them as to their capacities. "Until this problem is solved," he declared, "the secondary school will fail in the primary mission to the service of democratic society for which it is supposed to prepare."

In the last analysis, prohibition must be enforced locally because those who administer the laws are in either elective or appointive positions. Therefore the Woman's Committee is arranging to have the women of the country hold great prohibition rallies in the spring and rallies in October, 1924, to the end that the women of the country shall go to the polls in November, 1924, and vote dry.

WOMEN TO PREACH FOR WORLD COURT

Connecticut League Members to Occupy Pulpits

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 26 (Special)—The week of Nov. 4 will be given over by the Connecticut League of Women Voters to advocacy of the World Court. The most important feature of the week's program will be the reading of four-minute sermons in the churches by women on Sunday, Nov. 11, with the co-operation of the Federal Council of Churches. The point these women speakers will seek to drive home to their hearers is that the World Court is the best existing judicial substitute for war.

In addition to these sermons, speakers will address various organizations throughout the State during the week, the leagues sending the speakers at the request of the organizations. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed at the league headquarters here that many such requests have already been received, indicating that interest in the World Court is still widespread.

Another outstanding feature of the week will be a meeting at the Brainard Memorial Library in Middle Haddam, Middlesex County, which stands on the site of the birthplace of David Dudley Field, who more than 40 years ago advanced the idea of an international court. This meeting will take place on Saturday, and among the speakers will be Mrs. Lila Rose, chairman of the Connecticut League's committee on international co-operation to prevent war.

Mrs. Rose told the representative of

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GREATER RESPECT FOR THE LAW PUT SQUARELY BEFORE PARENTS

Maine Governor Says Children Reflect Attitude in the Home—Pleads for Better Rural Schools

PORLAND, Me., Oct. 26 (Special)—The responsibility for the child's training rests largely upon the parents, and in some homes children are growing to look upon law enforcement as a matter of little moment, considered lightly and often laughed at," declared Governor Baxter in his address before the Maine Teachers' Association here last evening.

"This is especially so in reference to the prohibitory law," he added. "The parents that I refer to, themselves, being lacking in respect for law, must expect that their point of view will be reflected in their children. It is difficult to overstate the importance of this question; its influence is far-reaching."

The Governor asserted that at the recent conference of 40 governors all believed in law enforcement, while but four opposed the prohibition law. The only basis for character and good citizenship is respect for and observance of law, the Governor declared.

Education and Peace

Education is the sure foundation for world peace, said the Governor. He referred to the efforts along this line of Dr. A. O. Thomas, the state commissioner of education, at the world conference on education at San Francisco. "Dr. Thomas," he said, "has become an international figure in this great movement."

"The day is coming, and it may not be as far away as some would have us think, when the principal civilized nations of the world simultaneously will lay down their arms and live together in peace," the Governor predicted.

"The rural schoolhouse is our real problem, for it is costly and an economic waste," said Governor Baxter. "Forty per cent of our teachers are in one-room schools, and this nineteenth century institution, as a rule, is not a proper place in which to train twentieth century children."

"I am not surprised that in our country districts there are abandoned farms, for certainly no self-respecting farmer will live in a community unless his children are able to obtain proper education. In such a place high school education often is unattainable.

Go Hand in Hand

"In my opinion the farm and the school go hand in hand, and you cannot expect to have good schools where there are poor farms, and certainly where there are good farms there is no excuse for poor schools."

"My ideal for the schools of Maine is for every child within the State to receive at least a grammar school education, this to be extended as rapidly as possible so as to include a high school education for all. That is the goal toward which we must work. I want to see a square deal given to the children in the rural districts. They are my chief concern."

He urged observance of the humane instruction law and referred to the "Arctic Brotherhood," an organization that flourishes in the far north, whose members pledge themselves under oath never to do an unkind thing to a horse or dog. He said he would like to see the "Arctic Brotherhood" idea extended to Maine and broadened so that it would include in its oath the protection of every dumb animal and bird.

Display of Fight News

Speaking on the topic of "Public Taste in Newspapers" the Governor had this to say:

During the world Conference I followed carefully its proceedings, and it is a sad commentary on the press and people of this country to note the scant attention that the great metropolitan papers gave to what was transpiring at San Francisco. The excuse the papers offer is that they were catering to the taste of their readers. At the time of the conference a great fight was being staged in the State of Montana, and the papers were filled with accounts of that fight and its preparation. International news was slighted, and any citizen from a foreign country properly could draw the inference that practically all of the people of this country were absorbed in the pugnacious encounter now taking place.

The Christian Science Monitor prepared figures to show the comparative amount of space allotted by the leading newspapers to the prize fight and to the educational conference. When one realizes that the average metropolitan paper devoted 184 5-6 columns to the

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prize fight, and 3 2-3 columns to the educational conference, it will readily be seen how they regarded their relative importance. This ratio was more than 50 to 1 in favor of the prize fight, while some of the principal dailies of the country had not even mentioned the conference of the National Education Association under whose auspices it was being held. Of all the papers that came to my attention the Monitor gave the best account of the San Francisco meeting. If these space figures were reversed, there would have been far too much space devoted to the bruised contest in Montana.

I believe in amateur athletics and in sports of all kinds, but the "rascals" gossip and other writings that crowd our dailies and keep out real news, lower the high standing of our newspapers and vitiate the taste of their readers.

NEW MAINE STATE ROAD IS DEDICATED

Lewiston and Gray Join in Celebration

GRAY, Me., Oct. 26 (Special)—Maine today dedicated its finest and longest stretch of permanent state highway. This is popularly referred to as the "Million-Dollar Highway," which connects the State's two largest cities, Portland and Lewiston. The entire distance between the business center of Portland and the business center of Lewiston is 34 miles, and this has all now been improved, the work having been in progress for six years.

A series of automobiles containing Lewiston and Auburn police, a band, state and city officials formed in Hospital Square in Lewiston at 8:30 and then proceeded to this town, over the great white-ribbon thoroughfare, where a program of dedication was carried out.

There were addresses by the selectmen of Gray, the chairman of the State Highway Commission, Mayor Brann of Lewiston and Mayor Cummings of Auburn. Willis M. Abbott, chairman of the Merchants' Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, introduced the speakers.

It was claimed that this is one of the finest long stretches of road construction in the United States. The first stretch to be constructed was between Danville Junction and Auburn, some six miles. This was built of bituminous macadam, 16 feet in width. The next contracts to be let were for the 16 miles between Portland and Gray, and finally work was started on the only remaining unfinished link, the section of seven miles between Gray and Danville Junction. This is the stretch which has just been completed and which was officially opened to public travel today.

It represents the very finest type of highway construction, cement concrete, 18 feet in width, of great thickness and built according to the new theory of a longitudinal expansion joint running through the center of the road, instead of the previous method of having the expansion joints run from either side of the road, at distances of a comparatively few feet.

DRY LEADERS HOPES REVIVED

Defeat of Judge Klett in Connecticut Now Expected

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 26 (Special)—The discussion precipitated by the attack of Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania on the national prohibition enforcement policy of the Administration will have the effect of strengthening the opposition in Connecticut to the proposed appointment of Judge George W. Klett of New Britain as United States District Attorney for Connecticut, prohibitionists here say.

It is pointed out that one of the

chief features of the Administration's enforcement policy which came under attack at the conference at Washington was that relating to the appointment of federal officers not in sympathy with prohibition.

The discussion, coming as it did at a time so near the December session, when his appointment is expected to be sought, will still be fresh in the mind of official Washington, and the circumstance will militate against his securing the appointment, it is contended.

Harrison B. Freeman, chairman of the committee on law enforcement of the Connecticut Federation of Churches, of which Horace Taft, a brother of Chief Justice Taft, is a member, and which is leading the opposition to Judge Klett's appointment, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday that he believed the President would make a serious mistake in approving the appointment.

He made it plain that his committee will fight Judge Klett's appointment to the very last, on the strong belief that Judge Klett's views and past record make him unfit for the office. He told the Monitor representative that his committee, as well as Hugh M. Alcorn, state's attorney for Hartford County, has filed statements with the various congressional committees and other officials setting forth objections to Judge Klett's appointment.

CANEY CREEK BOYS TO VISIT BIG CITIES

Kentucky Mountain "Crusaders" Will Tell of Conditions at Home

Again next month a group of five boys from the Kentucky mountains will visit the large cities of the north and tell of conditions as they exist "back home." Unlike so many similar undertakings, this will not be a money-making venture, but will be conducted solely for the purpose of expounding the work of the Caney Creek Community Center, an incorporated body which, operating through the public schools of more than dozen towns, has promoted the cause of education and better living conditions among the mountaineers. Last year, on a similar mission, the boys spoke to more than 200,000 persons, including members of Rotary clubs, women's clubs, and educators.

The itinerary is as follows:

Nov. 8 (evening), New York; Nov. 9 (morning and afternoon), New York; Nov. 9 (evening), Newark, N. J.; Nov. 11 and 12 (all day), Boston; Nov. 13 (morning), Worcester, Mass.; Nov. 14 (morning), Albany, N. Y.; Nov. 14 (evening), Utica, N. Y.; Nov. 14 (evening), Auburn, N. Y.; Nov. 15 (morning), Syracuse, N. Y.; Nov. 15 (evening), Buffalo, N. Y.; Nov. 16 (morning), school Buffalo, N. Y.; Nov. 16 (afternoon and evening), Cleveland or Akron, O.; Nov. 17 (evening), Piqua or Dayton, O.

One or more of the "crusaders," as they are styled, will leave the regular group on Nov. 15 to speak before the Cleveland Rotary Club at noon that day, and will be free to meet speaking dates in and around Cleveland until noon the next day.

410 CAMP DEVENS BUILDINGS FOR SALE

AYER, Mass., Nov. 26—Four hundred and ten buildings at Camp Devens will be sold by the War Department at auction, Nov. 14. That part of the cantonment near the Liberty Theater will be abolished by the removal of these buildings.

Four companies of the 18th Infantry and the quartermaster corps will winter at the camp and the local national guard units and the C. M. T. C. will train there next summer.

It is pointed out that one of the

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EASTERN STAR HAS LECTURE PROGRAM

Public Is Invited—Club Plans Active Winter Program

Plans for the first winter season of the Boston Eastern Star Women's Club were outlined this afternoon at the Hotel Vendome at the first meeting of that organization since its formation last June. The chairmen of the various committees submitted reports on plans for the future. The outstanding features are the monthly lectures to be held at the Boston Public Library, from December to April, inclusive, under direction of the education committee and the establishment of a class in parliamentary law by a committee of that name.

Mrs. Edith M. Yont, Past Matron of Hadasah Chapter, chairman of the education committee, has arranged for lectures on the first Thursday of December, January, February, March and April, to be held in the lecture hall of the Public Library, to be open to the public.

Mrs. Martha R. Doane, present matron of Winchester Chapter, was appointed chairman of the committee on parliamentary law; at a board of directors meeting last Monday, and has already begun preparing a class of club members, for the study of parliamentary law.

The Boston Eastern Star Women's Club is founded along similar lines to those of the Boston Masonic Club and its scope is as broad among women as that of the Masonic Club among men. The energy and ability already displayed by its leaders assure its success.

Although today's meeting is the first regular gathering and was planned as a musical, much business was transacted. Mrs. Louise T. Perkins, past matron of Georgetown Chapter, chairman of the dramatics committee, outlined plans for forming a class in dramatics and the presentation of a play next spring. Mrs. Elizabeth Raymond, past matron of Milton Chapter, chairman of the hospitality committee, arranged for refreshments. Mrs. Mabelle G. Kingsbury, past matron of Roslindale Chapter, chairman of the art committee, spoke of her plans for the winter.

Mrs. Maud E. Wright, past grand matron of the Grand Chapter, past president of the Melrose Women's Club, and president of the Boston Eastern Star Women's Club, presided at today's gathering, calling for reports from the other chairmen of committees, including Mrs. Cora S. Ferguson, past matron of Royal Chapter on ways and means; Mrs. Winifred Butler of Cambridge Chapter, on the business committee; Mrs. Bessie W. Sebold, on the publicity committee, and Mrs. Gertrude Davis, on the literature committee.

ART

Charles R. Patterson's Paintings of Ships

Paintings of ships and the sea by Charles R. Patterson are being exhibited at the galleries of Doll & Richards. The artist presents many aspects of nautical life without attempting to sift out what might not concern the artist. He seems to be confused with the essence of the sea in its stolid indifference to struggling ships, which in turn, spread out their sails to the full to catch the wind and defy the waves.

"Cutty Sark," the English clipper, is seen cutting her way through foam crests with sails full blown. The red and gold of the setting sun reflects upon the sails and in the blue-green transparency of the water. In this picture, as in all of them, the light is caught in a multitude of momentary reflections that give a remarkably accurate conception of moving water. Combined with this, resulting from the rigorous struggle of the ship, contending with the forces of the sea, the artist has achieved an atmosphere of the interminable strife, a melodramatic setting of life at sea.

In "Fishermen Racing for Market," the skipper is shown leaning half of the boat concealed in the foam of a broken wave. Yet again there is that dramatic representation of a small boat battling against time and the elements. The British ship "Ross-Shire," with its full-blown sails, has the appearance of a proud child with its Sunday dress of starched muslin. The United States ship of war, "St. Mary's," stopping a Slave in the middle of the ocean with the ship inclined slightly to the right. There are three American clippers, "Nightgale," which also looks dressed up and ready to ride the sea; the famous "Flying Cloud," with the fastest record of 376 miles a day, and "Sovereign of the Seas," done in quiet waters.

"The Swordsman" has more interest than the others for the dramatic composition. It also has interesting red orange reflections in the water. "Beckaled on Bank St. Pier," the only subject which is done with the ship in repose. With relaxed sails and lighter, more fantastic coloring, it is more decorative, but has not the intensity of interest of the little ship holding out against the treachery of a rough surf. Other of the last paintings are, "Tea from China," "Driver Boy," with its sparkling noonday lighting. The painting of "The Henry Ford, Riding Out a Northwest Gale" is particularly interesting at present. The captain of the schooner writes in a letter, shown at the gallery, that he considers Mr. Patterson's picture to be a fine likeness.

There are five small oil paintings, including "Surf, Chebucto Head, Nova Scotia"; "Summer Sea"; "A Hand at the Lee Wheel" which is beautifully done, and two Nocturnes of "Bathing up on the Banks."

The Ancient Mariner would have to take exception to idleness in the case of Mr. Patterson's painted ships on painted oceans.

Amy Lowell Reads

Her Unpublished Poems

Amy Lowell read from her works before a meeting of the New England Poetry Club last evening in Steinert Hall, Boston. The customary questions about her reading were unanswered. To have heard Miss Lowell traverse the preliminaries of one reading is to have her manner of approach firmly fixed in mind, for it appears never to vary. It is a wearisome approach, and one a little unkind, for on the whole, jantors are probably willing to do what they

understand to be desired without being publicly ridiculed in the doing.

Miss Lowell apologized for reading unpublished works. She remarked that it is easier for an experimenter that people like to hear read poems which were to be found immediately in bound volumes. She pointed out, however, that she had put aside the bringing out of a new volume of shorter poems in order to finish the task of her book on John Keats. These, with silvers of conversation on many subjects, dripped forth a bit too long against the sounding board of an indulgent group of admirers. Then Miss Lowell arrived at her reading.

Whatever Miss Lowell's qualities as a humorist, her reading is satisfying. Not all poets can read their own work with sufficient detachment to enable it to be regarded as an artistic achievement for its own sake, independent of the personality of the artist for carrying power. An energetic voice and a perfect enunciation submerge the mechanical freedom from the sheer draperies of beautiful words, that is very grateful. It seems superfluous for Miss Lowell to remind her audiences that she has not the least idea how she does these exquisite things. Their modulating process is obviously lost in their ultimate beauty. Noting that had been mentioned, she would let it emerge so polished and faceted it seems.

The gorgeous rhythms of "I went a-riding, a-riding a-riding" are strong with splendor. The garden in Charles S.C., with its perfumed darkness and its iron grille, is delicate and mysterious with the mystery of simplicity. The fidelity to character in "The Yankee Tale" is interesting. Miss Lowell reads in an early book, a group of Yankee tales. The prospect is pleasantly headed by this tale of Sally and her magenta silk.

H. AMORY JR. WINS CIVIC CLUB OFFICE

To Serve as Treasurer—Big Growth in Membership

Harcourt Amory Jr., has been chosen treasurer of the Young Men's Civic Club of Boston. This organization began its work in 1904 as the City History Club of Boston. It has enrolled several hundred older boys and young men each year. It has more than 100 branch clubs in the educational, social, and civic centers of Boston, and has enrolled some 3000 members. Many of these young men have held important positions in the community.

The Young Men's Civic Club provides training for many who would not receive it otherwise. It is developing civic leaders in various quarters of the city, and uniting them by association and a study of common interests. It is the only organization in Boston offering this work. The branch clubs are carried on in the public school evening centers and other social and educational centers of the city, and are organized mainly as junior city councils, following the methods of the Boston City Council, and dealing with matters of living interest.

The best of practice is afforded in the study and discussion of public affairs, and in the fundamentals of parliamentary procedure. The members receive practical preparation for voting, for leadership, and for useful citizenship.

A congress is carried on in the club office which also serves as a civic reading room. Contests are held each year for the writing of essays upon historical and civic topics.

The officers of the club are: Frederick J. Allen, director; the Rev. Thatcher R. Kimball, secretary; Harcourt Amory Jr., treasurer; Gasper G. Bacon, Robert J. Bottomly, Joseph E. Chandler, Miss Ellen Chase, George H. McCaffrey, Walter R. Meins, Harvey N. Shepard, and Mrs. H. H. Sprague.

MUSIC

Mr. Kassman's Recital

Nicolaus Kassman, violinist, gave a recital last night in Jordan Hall. The principal numbers on his program were Tartin's "Devil's Trill" Sonata and Bach's Sonata in G minor for violin alone. The remainder of the program, with the single exception of a piece by Hubay, consisted of transcriptions. Is the literature of the violin really so poor as to make such a program necessary? We believe not. There is much interesting music for the violin which is seldom heard.

Even Tartin's famous sonata might well be replaced occasionally by some other work of that great composer, and there is a vast literature of violin music by composers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries which is practically unknown in our concert rooms; nor have more modern writers neglected the violin. Judging by last night's program, Mr. Kassman is not, however, of an inquiring turn of mind in such matters, and more is the pity, for his talents as a musician are hardly sufficient to excite much interest by his playing alone, but were he to exercise them in more novel music he might very well derive greater advantage from his public appearances.

As it is, Mr. Kassman plays with considerable facility, oftentimes brilliantly, in music which calls for display rather than depth of feeling or musicality of insight.

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MISS LOWELL

TWILIGHT TALES

The Very Queer Cup

IT WAS a rainy day, and Richard and Jane, followed by Thomas the cat, had gone up to the attic; and there they found, at the back of a high shelf, a queer cup.

It was like an ordinary cup, at first sight, only that it was a lot prettier than most. It was blue and gold, and so was the saucer that went with it, and all round the cup and all over the saucer were bright red flowers with bright green leaves. It was when you looked inside that you were really astonished. Usually, when you look inside of an empty cup, there is nothing to see, but inside this cup was a kind of partition that went partly across the top. The partition had a hole in it, so that anybody who drank out of the cup drank through the hole. Anyway Jane and Richard decided that must be the right way to drink out of the cup because, when you lifted it by the handle, that was the only way you could drink out of it. Thomas the cat had gone to sleep on an old rug and was not at all interested. He was a large, stout, comfortable cat, who wore a gray coat, and had a long white mustache, and purred when he slept.

"Well, if that isn't a queer cup!" said Jane.

"I never saw anything like it," said Richard. "I suppose it is what they call an antique, and used to belong to our early ancestors."

"Let's take it downstairs and ask Mother," said Jane.

"All right," said Richard. "But we must handle it carefully. It may be quite valuable."

So they carried it carefully downstairs, and Thomas the cat followed them. Their mother laughed when she saw it.

"Why," said she, "where did you find that? I thought it was thrown away long ago."

"In the attic," said Richard. "It's the queerest cup we ever saw."

"It's a mustache cup," said their mother.

"A mustache cup?" said Richard.

"What is a mustache cup?" asked Jane.

"Pur-r-r-r-r-r," said Thomas.

"Once upon a time," said their mother, just as if she were beginning a story, "nearly all men wore mustaches."

taches like your Uncle Henry. And in those days there used to be a special kind of cup for men who wore mustaches to drink out of."

"I see what for," said Richard, peering into the cup. "It held their mustaches right up out of the way."

"You've guessed it," said his mother. "May we have it?" asked Richard. "You said you thought it had been thrown away."

"If you want it," said his mother. "But I don't just see what you are going to do with it."

Richard thought and thought. He felt sure there was something that could be done with the old mustache cup, but at first he couldn't think what. Nobody in the family had a mustache except Uncle Henry, and Uncle Henry lived a long way off, so he didn't count. But just the same Richard knew there was something to do with it. And all at once he thought of a member of the family who did have a mustache.

"I know what we'll do with it," said Richard. "We'll give it to Thomas to drink his milk out of."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



KNIGHTS TEMPLARS BANQUET AT ARENA

WELLESLEY SHOWS RECORD ENROLLMENT

WELLESLEY, Mass., Oct. 26 (Special)—With an enrollment larger by 100 than that of last year, Wellesley College has enrolled students from nearly every state in the Union, as well as 28 foreign students. The freshman class is the largest, numbering 412, and the sophomores are next with 368. The senior class is the smallest, perhaps because it has passed through the greatest number of examinations, with an enrollment of 350, while the juniors number 370.

New York is the State best represented at Wellesley, for there are 327 students who give their addresses in that State. Massachusetts comes next with 284. Next are New Jersey, with 150; Ohio, with 101; and Pennsylvania, with 184. The south sent 101 students this year. Of this number, six are from Alabama, three from Arkansas, one from Florida, eight from Georgia, 16 from Kentucky, four from Louisiana, nine from Maryland, two from North Dakota, one from South Carolina, 16 from Texas, 16 from Tennessee, 12 from Virginia, and eight from West Virginia.

There are 443 students from New England—69 from Connecticut, 26 from Maine, 22 from New Hampshire, 30 from Rhode Island, and 12 from Vermont. The far west is represented by 15 from California, nine from Oregon, and eight from Washington. Puerto Rico sent two this year, and Hawaii five.

INDUSTRIAL WORK IN PRISON FAVORED

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 26.—A resolution favoring the establishment of industrial plants in the penal institutions of the State was adopted at the business session yesterday of the State Conference of Social Welfare.

Officers elected included the following: Edward F. Moody, Portland, president; John P. Deering, Saco, first vice-president, and treasurer; Mrs. Hilda L. Ives, Portland, second vice-president; Miss Rose P. Danforth, Portland, secretary.

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ANTI-VIVISECTIONISTS TO HEAR DELEGATES

Free Masonry was credited with a wide and valuable influence in marching hand in hand with Christianity and civilization by several speakers who addressed the gathering of nearly 1500 at the banquet last night in the Boston Arena closing the observances of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the foundation of De Molay Commandery, Knights Templars.

Dudley H. Ferrall, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts, emphasized the value of Christian knighthood, and Leon M. Abbott, Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council; Scottish Rite Masons, northern jurisdiction, pointed to the 3,000,000 Masons as a bulwark against attack by forces who would tear down American institutions. Other speakers, including B. Loring Young, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives; James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston; Theodore R. Lockwood, Commander of De Molay Templars.

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STEAMSHIP SERVICE PLANNED
By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, Oct. 26.—The Red Star line is shortly to inaugurate a new service between Antwerp and the United States by the steamer Lapland and Belgenland. The Lapland will leave Halifax and New York, calling at Southampton and Cherbourg en route.

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3 lb, \$3.00; 5 lb, \$5.00.

Roosevelt House, Reclaimed, to Achieve More Than Chosen End

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, N. Y.—Special Correspondence
NEARLY as much money as Theodore Roosevelt received in salary in the seven years he served as President of the United States is said to have been spent on the reconstruction of his birthplace at 28 East Twentieth Street, New York, which is to be dedicated tomorrow as a national shrine under the auspices of the Woman's Roosevelt Memorial Association. Expenditures on the restoration of the dwelling, which belonged to Roosevelt's father, and on the rebuilding of the one next door, which was the property of a relative, are understood to amount to date to more than \$400,000.

Some of the women who have been engaged in the work of bringing back the buildings from a set of floors devoted to trade and manufacture to a semblance of old-time town residences have expressed concern lest the public should regard the cost as excessive. But the majority will explain itself when people begin to see what has really been accomplished.

Only by the most diligent effort has the labor, begun about three years ago, been completed, and even now a few details of furnishing in the principal house, and a good many details of arrangement in the adjoining house, which has been made into a library and a museum, remain to be looked after.

One of the members of the board of directors of the memorial association said recently that the women, upon first considering means of commemorating the services of Roosevelt to the Nation, discussed the possibility of a monument or an academic endowment; but they finally came to the conclusion that the one thing they could do that no other group could duplicate, was to reclaim the hearth and home of Roosevelt's boyhood. Yet it has come about, unless the writer is much mistaken, that the women have accomplished all three of the ends they had under consideration; for they have at once built a monument to their hero, they have founded a scholarly institution in his honor, and they have rescued the doorway of his youth from neglect.

House Copies Roosevelt Home

The reconstituted pair of brownstone fronts on East Twentieth Street, just off Broadway, for which so large a bill has been paid, is without question as solid, dignified, and permanent a piece of construction as men of the present rock-bottom steel-and-concrete period of engineering know how to set up. And the library and museum of Roosevelt House is as much a place for serious study and contemplation as if it were auxiliary to a university.

From the standpoint of realism, the monumental and academic aspects of the enterprise are no doubt the ones

from the parlor ceiling. The floors are carpeted in colors harmonizing with the wall papers. The woodwork is all done after the manner of the time, with hand-planed interiors, and is painted white. The lines of window casings and door casings are straight, agreeing with the scheme of flat surfaces and rectangular openings, on which the whole edifice is designed.

As for the first floor of the adjoining house, that holds another museum exhibition hall. When one goes upstairs from the front entrance, there is a set of three chambers repeating the plan of the first floor. The chamber corresponding to the garden room represents the Roosevelt nursery, up to the windows of which there used to grow, so they tell, the branches of a wistaria vine, large enough for a lad to climb on and swing from.

On the second floor of the adjoining house is the library, where are shelves of books written by Roosevelt, or books written about him, and of books dealing with the history of his time. Next to the library at the garden end of this house is a study. With the second floor, restoration ceases, and with this floor visitors will ordinarily conclude their sight-seeing.

On the third floor of the principal house are offices for the Woman's Roosevelt Memorial Association, and on the same floor of the other house is space for bookstacks and filing cabinets for the library. In the stacks have been placed bound volumes of New York newspapers, going back many years, and volumes of The London Times. These were donated by a New York publisher at the time of the amalgamation of two dailies. In the cabinets have been filed, among other things, political cartoons relating to Roosevelt, some the artists' original drawings and others clippings from journals and magazines.

On the fourth floor is an auditorium. Here the dedicatory exercises are held today, and here meetings in the interest of Americanization and of other movements to which the Woman's Roosevelt Memorial Association is devoting its energies will be held in the future.

Holland's Jubilee Stamps

The Hague
In HONOR of Queen Wilhelmina's accession to the throne 25 years ago, two kinds of special stamps have been issued. The Dutch artist,



Willem van Konijnenberg, drew the design for the figures, while the numbers and letters were designed by J.

van Krimpen, professor arts from Amsterdam; J. J. Narnaa engraved the designs in brass. Mr. Van Konijnenberg endeavored in the 10-cent stamp to combine the requisites of decoration and style with those of a characteristic portrait head of the queen, and succeeded in making a profile of unusual delicacy and refinement.

In the other stamp the figure on the throne is an allegorical representation of the monarchy with a scepter in its hand. This design is quite an innovation, as former Dutch stamps were always more or less natural in design.

Prof. Jan Veth, the well-known Dutch portrait painter, has been asked by the Government to design a new series of stamps, to be used when the present jubilee series is exhausted.

Upon our return home, I explained it to my father. "Write it," he said. I did, and he had it published. From this time on I began to think of a career.

"A few months later I had an opportunity to begin in public life. I was then 15 years old. My father took me with him to the International Congress of the Libre Pensée at Paris. The Congress needed a secretary. Our representatives proposed my name and secured my election. When I returned to the cheers of the foreign delegates, I was furious. A little girl with pigtails was secretary! They thought they had been victims of a joke. But I managed to win their respect before the Congress was finished."

Her Career

Madame Verone, now one of the leading lawyers of Paris, did not receive her degree until she was 33 years old. Her earlier life was spent not in the university but in the elementary school, where she taught as a means of earning her living. This period of her life was an active one, however, for she devoted her spare time to the promotion of popular education. Her interest in the movement led to her dismissal as a teacher. The Government of the Seine thought her ideas too radical! She was warmly defended by those who knew her work, but the Government was inexorable. She was forced to leave teaching and she became a journalist, acting as one of the editors of La Fronde.

"Our most difficult work is not to overcome the opposition of men as a class but of conservative people as a class. The women of the provinces are very much afraid to do the unusual. They dread to stand out for a change. But I find that once they thoroughly understand the situation they become very loyal to the cause. Among our strongest supporters are these men and women of the provinces.

Movement Starts With the Family

"In France, everything is based upon the family, and the feminist movement is no exception. When we have conventions, the women bring their husbands and often their children: sometimes it is very amusing. Not long ago we tried to arrange a formal dinner for our women members but we found that none would accept without the privilege of bringing her husband. Naturally, we were glad to arrange for these guests of honor, but our complications were not over. We cannot leave our children at home," was the next remark. So our banquet became a real family affair, with little boys and girls as well as mothers and fathers at the board."

I asked Madame Verone how she had become interested in the feminist movement in France. She smiled. "Again a family affair," she said. "My father was active in the Société de la Libre Pensée and like a good French father used to take me with him to meetings when I was just a little girl. One day, an outdoor meeting of the society was broken up by opponents who used violence. I happened to see just how the attack was made, for a little girl seen everything.

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Roosevelt Birthplace at No. 28 East 20th St., New York City. From Drawing by Hugh Ferriss

How the Persians Irrigate a Rich, Streamless Land

By PAUL BARRE

THE chief thing that strikes the traveler in southern Persia is the hopelessness of the country. On the horizon a line of hills extends dimly blue in the heat haze that lies heavy on the land, and there he will find ample foliage and luxuriant valleys. But hardly any streams come down from those hills to the sea; only one real river, the Karun, which is one of the main arteries of trade, and flows down into the Shat el Arab at Mohammerah. Yet here and there are stretches of verdure and well-irrigated land. Rich land it is, that only requires water to turn it from a desert into a cotton field or a rose garden.

These patches are the result of a system of irrigation so old that no man knows when it was constructed, or by what manner of people. Moreover, it is a system unique, I believe, in the East.

Along the Mesopotamian rivers, and even in southern Persia, in the basin of the Karun, irrigation is a comparatively simple matter. It is of two kinds. Where the bank of the river is not too high, canals have been dug that strike out at right angles for a distance of three or four miles, and the end of them marks the beginning of the desert. Where the bank is high, a kind of semi-circular alcove is dug out of it, and wooden trestles on top support a rope from which dangles the hide of an ox, sewn together in the shape of a scoop. A donkey, an ox, a horse, or it may be, the labor of human hands, works the pulleys, and the scoop, on coming to the top, empties its cargo of water into a shallow irrigation ditch. That is the alphabet of irrigation.

But in this region, where there are no rivers at all, the problem is vastly different. The only water available is from springs in the distant hills—underground springs whose water flows unseen, no man knows whither. To dig deep canals down the slopes and into the plains would have been a labor of Hercules, so the ingenuity of the ancient Persians solved the problem in different fashion. Underground water-tunnels were made, down which the natural force of gravitation caused the water to flow. Their length depends on the elevation of the spring as compared with the level of the patch of plain to be irrigated, and varies roughly from five to ten miles.

All that is visible of these underground conduits, called "kanâts" by the Persians of today, is a series of earth mounds in a straight line, at an average distance of 75 yards from each other. These mounds are in no way essential to the system. They mark the outflow of earth dug up when the tunnel was made.

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RUSSIA RESUMES
GOLD MONEY BASIS

Chervonet Represents 10 Gold Rubles and Is Quoted Higher Than the English Pound

MOSCOW, Oct. 2 (Special Correspondence)—One of the most interesting developments in Russian everyday life during the last year is the gradual return of the country to a gold basis in its financial transactions. Ever since the idea of abolishing money was dropped with the introduction of the new economic policy the Soviet Government has been trying to create a stable medium of exchange.

At first the Commissariat for Finance made heroic efforts to stabilize the Soviet ruble. First four, and later six of the long row of ciphers which the ruble had acquired as a result of the long-unchecked work of the printing press were struck off. Appropriations for the various State departments were closely examined and pared down to the lowest possible limit. The army was drastically cut, and the large number of unproductive state employees was reduced. With the incipient revival of trade and industry a rigorous taxation system was introduced.

Issue of Chervontsi

But all these measures failed to save the ruble from steady depreciation. It proved impossible to balance the budget entirely, and new emissions of paper money, combined with the fact that the currency had no real support in any kind of gold guarantee, caused the ruble to sink lower and lower. The saving factor in the situation appeared last winter, when the Russian State Bank began to issue chervontsi, or banknotes, secured up to 25 per cent of their face value by gold and foreign exchange. Each chervontsi is supposed to be worth 10 gold rubles, or about \$5.00. The total gold value of the issues was 100,000,000 gold rubles.

At first the chervontsi were received with a certain amount of reserve, and were sold considerably below their gold value. But gradually, as the people became accustomed to the new currency, as it became clear that the bank had no intention of issuing new notes without adequate security, as the guarantee fund for the notes increased from 25 per cent to 50 per cent of their face value, the chervontsi commenced to rise in gold value. Today it is worth only a little less than \$5.00, and is quoted higher than the English pound.

Paper Ruble Steadily Falls

While the chervontsi rose the paper ruble steadily fell. Last spring an American dollar would buy 50 paper rubles. Today the same dollar will buy 650. But no one pays any attention to the course of the paper ruble. In the stores all goods are priced in gold rubles and kopecks. (The kopeck is one-hundredth part of a ruble). Hotel bills and railroad tickets are calculated in the same way. Every day one of the local papers prints a table, translating the gold rubles and kopecks into paper rubles. All large transactions are carried out in chervontsi.

Under these conditions the paper ruble is only used for small change. All wages are also paid in gold rubles, so the paper ruble has no more significance as a standard of value. By means of the chervontsi Russia has escaped from the curse of a constantly depreciating currency that still injures the economic life of so many European countries.

The complete disappearance of the paper ruble is regarded as only a matter of time. Already the gold value of the innumerable trillions of paper rubles is negligible. With a view to eliminating the paper ruble altogether it has been proposed in Governmental financial circles to issue chervontsi in smaller denominations and also to mint silver coins, which could be used for small change. These plans are now being held in abeyance, perhaps as a result of the unsettled outlook in Germany.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION
TO AID SOUTH AFRICA

DURBAN, Oct. 4 (Special Correspondence)—South Africa is busy raising funds to enable it to be worthily represented at the British Empire Exhibition next year. A central committee has been appointed under the chairmanship of Sir William Hoy, general manager of South African railways and harbors, and associated with him on the committee are some of the leading citizens of the country, as well as some of the high officials of the Government, whose services have been lent as qualified advisers to the committee. The committee is desirous of raising at least £100,000 toward the expenses of



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SPANISH OUTLOOK BETTER IN TANGIER

French Claim Limits Its Demands to Sultanic Jurisdiction Over Native Courts in Zone

MADRID, Oct. 11 (Special Correspondence)—Reliable Spanish opinion considers that the predictions made in some quarters on the Tangier question are too optimistic, and that there are still enormous difficulties in the way of a solution. At the same time it is agreed that the outlook has improved and that the Spanish position is much stronger than it was only a month ago.

The result is partly attributed to the recent intervention of the United States—not, of course, that Washington was supporting Spanish aims and policy, but because her insistence on the open door and her insistence of Tangier being converted into a military stronghold suited the Spanish thesis.

Press Controlled

Only the slightest references to the subject have been permitted in the newspapers, but shortly before the termination of the London conference a Madrid evening journal stated that efforts were being made in London to obtain a further postponement of the discussions. France definitely hinted that Spain's action in Morocco and her doubtful attitude toward maintaining herself there were such as seriously to discount her right to intervene in the Tangier settlement at all.

Shortly afterward it was stated that, "thanks to United States intervention in the Tangier question, Spain finds herself at liberty to set about an offensive in Morocco immediately with the object of consolidating her prestige and being able to share in the future control and administration of Tangier." The new military directorate has found it difficult to devote a full measure of consideration to foreign affairs, but it is assumed that the recent conversations between the United States Ambassador and Gen. Primo de Rivera have had some bearing on this question.

Spain to Follow British Policy

Spain will strongly support the representation of Italy in the conference of plenipotentiaries, which is opposed by France. It is believed also that Spain would support an American demand for representation. In these matters, however, she will closely follow British policy. As to the basis of discussion at the new conference, which is being sent forward by the London conference of experts, it is suggested that it is extremely wide and vague, and in very much the same condition in which it was presented at London, with the important difference that at the eleventh hour France considerably reduced her pretensions to maintain the sovereignty of the Sultan over Tangier and showed a better appreciation of the Spanish point of view. It is understood that she now limits herself to claiming Sultanic jurisdiction over the native courts in the Tangier zone and making them part of the system as exercised by the Sultan in French Morocco.

The declaration, however, that at the forthcoming conference each government will be left with entire freedom of action largely discounts any idea of a formula being presented which would have the value of a preliminary understanding. It is clear, nevertheless, that the alternative to sending the discussions forward in this open state was the abandonment of the problem altogether for the time being, and the more conciliatory attitude of France and her large measure of withdrawal from the position of demanding full Sultanic sovereignty justified a further attempt at settlement at the Conference of Plenipotentiaries, when the direct pressure of other and more powerful influences will doubtless assist toward a satisfactory solution on international lines.

TEWFIK BEY TO BE RULER OF HAURAN

Sultan Pasha, Rightful Chief, Is Hostile to Foreign Authority

CAIRO, Oct. 10 (Special Correspondence)—The passing away of Selim Pasha el Atrash, which is reported to have occurred recently in the Hauran (Jebel Druze), constitutes a great loss to the French administration in the Druz territory. Ever since the French assumed the mandate for Syria, the Druses, both of the Lebanon and of the Hauran, have constituted one of the most turbulent and difficult elements in the country. Exceedingly tenacious of their independence, very proud, and courageous fighting men, the Druses were ever a thorn in the side of the Turks and many were the punitive expeditions sent, with varying, but never very lasting, success against the inhabitants of the Hauran.

The experience of the Ottoman occupiers of Syria was like that of the French. All the more valuable, therefore, was the assistance of a man like Selim Pasha el Atrash, who, although not the acknowledged head of the Hauran Druses, nevertheless belonged to one of their best and most powerful families, and whose prestige was increased by his great wealth. Selim Pasha was appointed by the French to be Emir of the Hauran, and during his term of office comparative peace has reigned in that troublous region.

Although they submitted to the authority of Selim Pasha, the great majority of the Hauran Druses have always considered as their rightful chief another member of the same family, Sultan Pasha el Atrash. This latter chieftain was brought up in an atmosphere of rebellion to foreign authority, and his father, Thouquan Pasha el Atrash, was captured, tried, and hanged by the Turkish general, Sami Pasha el Farouki, for high treason.

Sultan Pasha's attitude toward the French has always been the opposite of that of the late Selim Pasha, and Sultan Pasha is still practically a fugitive, living in tents on the edge of the desert, not daring to return to his home in the Hauran, for fear of

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Golf (4½-hole courses), Tennis, Trapshooting, Rifle Range, Riding, Driving, Motoring.

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being seized and tried for his exploits at an earlier period of the French occupation.

The French have appointed still another member of the Atrash family, Tewfik Bey, to be temporary Governor of Hauran, but it is felt in Syria that the loss of Selim Pasha will result in an increase in the influence of Sultan Pasha, with the consequent possibility of a recurrence of agitation in the Druz country against the mandatory power.

CHICAGO DRY'S PLAN
CITIZENSHIP PARLEY

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 26—Illinois delegates to the recent Washington Citizenship Conference, today announced plans for a Chicago mass meeting to be held soon for the purpose of aiding in mobilization of public sentiment for better enforcement of prohibition.

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Reservations being received daily indicate unusual activity at both hotels this season. Permanent and transient guests, therefore, will find it advantageous to make reservation as far in advance as possible.

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Single, \$1.50, \$2.00

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34 Lines (1 inch), \$4.20

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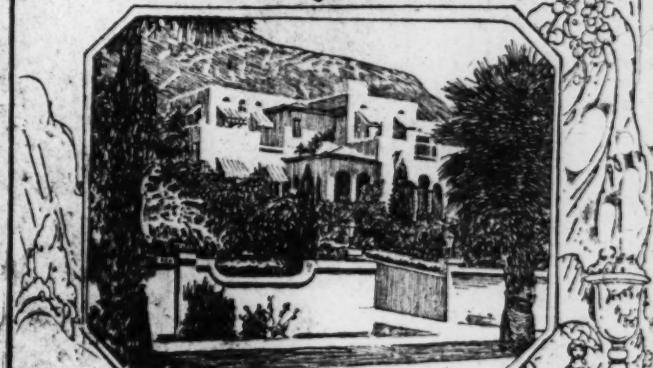
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100 Rooms \$1.50 up
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WEEKLY AND MONTHLY RATES

HOTEL PORTLAND

FRENCH TEXTILE INTERESTS COME TO NEW ENGLAND

May Locate Two Plants in Rhode Island—One Deal Consummated

French textile interests have been surveying the possibilities for locating two new plants in Woonsocket, R. I., and vicinity, involving the expenditure of a large amount of money.

In one instance, a deal has been consummated, whereby Etablissements François Masurel Frères have acquired title to the Nyman No. 2 mill in Woonsocket, will convert it into a worsted yarn plant.

The purchasers, who were represented by Eugène Masurel, who has just sailed for France, are a well-known spinning house of Roubaix-Tourcoing, France, and their yarns are by no means unknown in this country, having been imported for a number of years by L. B. Harding & Co. of Boston. Their plant in Tourcoing is of good size, having an equipment of more than 130,000 spindles.

The No. 2 mill, all construction being of brick, is 100 feet long, 20 feet wide, about 150 by 300, three stories and basement, and can accommodate 25,000 to 30,000 spindles erected under the direction of Lockwood, Greene & Co. The plant will be equipped as speedily as possible from machinery, which is now in order in Alsace-Lorraine. The company is anxious to buy out five acres of land near the mill building, which will allow for ample expansion.

Another large French company, which is located in Roubaix-Tourcoing, also, and has a large spinning plant there, is understood to have been taking options on a large tract of land in Branchville, North Smithfield, just outside Worcester. It is planned to erect a large spinning plant there. Options are understood to have been taken on a tract of about 100 acres of land, with riparian and railroad facilities. This project is in abeyance pending the further discussion of the problem in France, whether the agent of the principals had gone.

LITTLE COPPER CHANGING HANDS

NEWS YORK, Oct. 26.—Very little copper is changing hands, owing to the fact that standard quotations in London, declining since here, and the gloomy aspect abroad, buyers are failing to find who will pay more than 12½ cents delivered for electrolytic.

Producers are unwilling to sell under 12½ cents and custom smelters are holding at 12¾.

Domestic consumption remains fairly good, but buyers are out of the market, having had enough copper shipped unconditionally during the decline to enable them to refrain from buying for several weeks.

Buying power cannot be expected to return until there is some definite turn for the better in the European situation and producers here and in South America curtail output somewhat.

Consumption is not to blame for the present situation, but short-sighted copper management realizes that copper is more valuable in the ground than sacrificed at such prices as now prevail, the quicker will the situation be remedied.

Electrolytic copper is 12½ to 13¼ cents, delivered to end of the year, the lowest for 1923. Price aside ship is around 12½ to 12¾c. New York price abroad is around 12½ to 12¾c. c. i. f. Hamburg, Havre, and London.

HOWARD ELLIOTT GIVES HIS VIEWS

ST. PAUL, Oct. 26.—"There is evidence on every hand that the northwest is economically sound, although suffering from gloomy exaggerations of present difficulties," said Howard Elliott, chairman of the Northern Pacific railway.

That section of the country definitely reveals returning prosperity, but healthy returns require some advance in freight rates, so that the railroads may obtain sufficient revenue to permit virtually essential expansion of the transportation machine."

DIVIDENDS

United States Cast Iron Pipe Co. declared an extra 2 per cent dividend on preferred stock, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 1. Dividends for the year totaling 5 per cent, were previously declared, bringing this year's disbursement to 10 per cent. Stock is 15 per cent non-accumulative, and has been paying 5 per cent annually since 1917. The extra dividend just declared is payable out of earnings for the year ended Dec. 31, 1927.

Consolidated Gas Co. declared the regular quarterly \$1.25 common dividend, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 8.

Hans Schaffner & Marx declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents on the common stock, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 16.

Central Railroad of New Jersey declared the regular quarterly \$1 dividend, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 7.

Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company declared the regular quarterly 1 per cent dividend, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 15.

National Fireproofing Company declared the first dividend since 1920 of 3 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Cities Service Company declared the regular monthly dividends of ½ to 1 per cent in cash scrip and ½ per cent in stock of record Nov. 15 to stock of 15 per cent or cash on both preferred and preference "B" stocks, all payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Globe Automotive Spring Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents a share on class "A" stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 20.

Pure Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents on the common stock, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

The Eaton Axle & Spring Company reported to the New York Stock Exchange for eight months ended Aug. 31, 1928: Sales \$4,185,805, net income \$3,883,000, operating income \$3,883,000, net income \$3,883,000, an increase of 50.3 per cent; and notes held were \$1,322,550, an increase of 16.81 per cent.

EATON AXLE'S EARNINGS

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ROAD ORDERS LOCOMOTIVES

The Southern Pacific road has ordered 18 locomotives from American Locomotive Company in addition to 55 placed with the Baldwin concern, all 1928 delivery.

MUNSWEAR, INC.

Munswear, Inc., reports to the New York Stock Exchange for eight months ended Aug. 31, 1928: Sales \$5,79,782, net expenses \$3,408,722, depreciation \$67,013; taxes \$40,000; net income \$274,252.

CITIES SERVICE COMPANY GROSS

Gross earnings of the Cities Service Company for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 were \$16,457,782, compared with \$14,417,560 in 1927. Net profits aggregated \$16,18,000, equivalent to \$18.32 a share, an average of 10 per cent of common stock outstanding, compared with \$14.82 in the similar period last year.

CONSTRUCTIVE NEWS SENDS UP FOREIGN EXCHANGE SHARPLY

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Practically all of the European exchanges moved up sharply at the opening of today's foreign exchange market, in response to publication of the Hughes-Curzon notes, and an official denial by Premier Baldwin that the English Government contemplated adoption of an inflationist policy.

Demand sterling opened at \$4.50%, an advance of 1½ cents over last night's closing quotation. France gained 12 points, to 56½ cents; Holland exchange moved up 11 points, to 28.95 cents; and Italian lire recorded a 4-point gain, to 4.54 cents.

Marks were virtually unchanged around 1 cent a billion.

LAYING BASIS FOR AN EXPANSION ERA

Moody's Weekly Review of Financial Conditions in its current issue says in part:

Whether the Berlin Government in view of the complete failure of its fiscal, financial, and foreign policies for five years can withstand the chagrin of the German people, the question which it should disregard. And whether our foreign trade has already disturbed political chaos in Europe; and the worst that we seem likely to suffer at the moment is a further delay in the desired revival of this trade.

Yet stock prices are clinging tenaciously to their recent low levels. It is usual in times like these for the stock market to hold its position through October, and to the surprise of many in the autumn trade; but this special trading activity terminates early in November. How well the stock market will hold in November in the absence of the bracing influence of the fall trade is an open question.

Rubber company stocks and bonds are suffering from the drastic competition which began about three years ago.

The shipments from January to August failed to show the usual increase; and six months' figures in indicate heavy over-production.

Tires and other finished goods now being delivered are made of rubber which costs about 16 cents per pound more than that used in 1922; and yet the finished goods themselves are bringing about 17 cents per pound of rubber contents less than the goods sold last year. The margin of profit is badly reduced.

If present trends, mercantile, financial and political, should persist for a few months longer, we ought by next spring or summer to have in hand pretty complete foundations for another era of expansion in trade and in the stock and bond markets.

AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO. YEAR

The financial report of the American Cotton Oil Company, for the year ended Aug. 31, 1928, shows a deficit of \$4,019,992, after deducting \$1,000,000 for extraordinary adjustments, compared with the deficit of \$24,479,390 in the previous year.

In addition to the above deficit, the company charged out, against the profit and loss account, a loss of \$3,907,906 on properties sold, and set up a reserve of \$2,000,000 against losses on properties to be sold, making a profit and loss deficit of \$5,716,800. At Aug. 31, compared with a surplus of \$4,210,189 at the end of the previous fiscal year.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

September:	1923	1922
Operating revenue	\$26,327,828	\$23,797,922
Operating expenses	20,851,872	19,755,559
Over rev-9 mos.	30,855,385	31,304,074

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

September:	1923	1922
Operating revenue	\$21,034,415	\$21,034,559
Operating expenses	18,495,970	16,692,413
9 mos gross	181,558,231	164,382,346
Net after expenses	6,857,811	527,31

PHILADELPHIA & READING

September:	1923	1922
Operating revenue	\$7,454,934	\$6,782,686
Operating expenses	176,637	134,94
Gross-9 months	40,431,809	55,691,413
Net	20,434,544	6,741,74

ST. LOUIS SOUTHERN RAILWAY

September:	1923	1922
Operating revenue	\$2,530,016	\$2,401,749
Operating expenses	2,162,032	2,052,203
Nine mos-op rev.	21,342,152	18,20,390
Net income.....	5,272,028	2,959,953

SINGER MAKES PROGRESS

The balance sheet of the Singer Sewing Machine Company of New Jersey, dated Sept. 12, 1928, reveals cash and debts receivable of \$32,117,072, compared with \$28,100,000 in the corresponding period last year. Current assets are \$24,004,609, comparing with \$25,105,215. The surplus at \$6,679,265, compared with \$4,210,189 at the end of the previous fiscal year.

GOODYEAR SHARES RETIREMENT

Directors of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company have voted to retire 50,000 shares of \$100 par value of preference stock, which has been paying 5 per cent annually since 1917. The company will declare an extra dividend just declared is payable out of earnings for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928.

Consolidated Gas Co. declared the regular quarterly \$1.25 common dividend, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 8.

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MOTOR ASSOCIATION'S SALES

The sales of members of the Motor & Accessory Manufacturers' Association in September were \$1,000,000, an increase of 6.4 per cent from August. Accounts over due total \$5,583,000, an increase of 50.3 per cent; and notes held were \$1,322,550, an increase of 16.81 per cent.

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LIVE STOCK PRICE LEVEL THIS WEEK WELL MAINTAINED

Lighter Run of Cattle, Sheep and Hogs Chief Factor—Low Grades Hard to Sell

CHICAGO, Oct. 26 (Special)—A light run of cattle made a better market for the higher grades this week. Low grade stuff was hard to sell and most of the arrivals were of this quality. Selected heavyweight yearlings were in demand with the best quotable up to \$12.25. Fancy heavy steers brought as high as \$12.50, but there were few cattle handled that brought more than \$11.00, testing to the poor quality of the receipts.

Breeds had little use for the plain light weight steers lacking quality, and the bulk of these sold at \$12.00, with the common kind of grassers bringing \$7.00.

The supply of range cattle was small and prices were fairly steady. The stock was quoted steady as a general proposition. Desirable heavyweights sold well and were especially good for the heavyweight yearlings that were quoted at \$12.50 to \$13.00.

A few good fat beef cows went at \$14.50 to \$15, but the general run changed hands at \$14.00 to \$15. Canners and cutters sold at \$14.50 to \$15. Good fat bull brought \$15.00 to \$16, and the common variety sold at \$13.50 to \$14.00.

The supply of calves was moderate and prices were steady. Years and yearlings were \$14.00 to \$15. Stockers and feeders fetched \$15.00 to \$16.00.

A lighter run of hogs had a tendency to steady prices, somewhat, but there was little change during the week. Good heavy hogs sold at \$7.00, with the bulk of the 225 to 235 pound hogs selling at \$7.00 to \$7.50, and the lighter grades \$7.00 to \$7.50. Mixed brought \$6.00 to \$7.00 to \$7.25 and the heavy racing hogs were quoted at \$7.00 to \$7.50.

A few good fat hogs came in demand because of the heavy racers, but the supply was limited and the price was \$7.00 to \$7.50.

Sheep ran in fair demand because of a lighter run than usual. Good lambs were in steady demand, but other grades sold slowly. Western lambs brought \$12.75 to 13, with the medium \$12.25 to 12.50. Feeders sold at \$12@12.50. Yearlings were scarce around \$9.00 to \$11. Old ewes were in good demand around \$4.00 to \$5.00.

BANK DOES NOT RAISE RATE

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The minimum rate of discount of the Bank of England remained unchanged at 4 per cent; thus the increase in rates expected in some quarters did not appear.

"BIG THREE" FACE STURDY ELEVENS

Mid-Season Games Promise Followers High-Grade Football in the East Tomorrow

Tomorrow's football games will bring the first half of the college season of 1928 to a close, and there are several contests which are going to provide high-grade football, and all of the "Big Three" will face elevens that promises to bring out the best football that Harvard, Yale and Princeton can show.

Harvard will be called upon to meet what appears, on paper at least, to be the strongest eleven that the Crimson will face before it runs out on the Palmer Stadium gridiron to face Princeton Nov. 10. Dartmouth, Brown, and Harvard's opponents, and when these two teams face each other in the Stadium tomorrow afternoon there will probably be the largest gathering of spectators that has yet witnessed any but a "Big Three" championship battle on Soldiers Field.

From a competitive point of view the contest should be all that the most ardent football fan could ask. Coach R. T. Fisher '12 appears to have convinced the Harvard players that they must give their very best, if they are to win the remaining games of their schedule, while Coach J. H. Hawley '09 appears to be meeting with much success in building up a winning system at Hanover. Harvard showed a very powerful defensive front to Holy Cross last week and it is hard to imagine Dartmouth making much ground against the big Crimson line except by forward passing. Harvard, on the other hand, has shown little ability in gaining ground itself. Except for the forward pass by K. S. Pfaffman '24 and one 25-yard run by J. W. Hammond '25, the Crimson showed little ability to gain ground itself. Crimson's defense has been a decided improvement in the Crimson offense during the past few days. Harvard's chances of scoring by straight rushing do not look any better than Dartmouth's. With Hammond doing the punting, the Crimson should have an advantage in this department of play.

The first time these two colleges met on the gridiron was in 1882, when Harvard won by 10 goals and 19 touch downs to 0 for Dartmouth. Including that year, they have played 29 games, with Harvard winning 25, losing two and tying two. In 1903, Dartmouth won, 11 to 0, and in 1907 the Green won, 22 to 0. The two tie games were in 1904 and 1905, the first one being 0 to 0 and the second 6 to 6. Last year was the first time they had met since 1912, and Harvard won a hard-fought game, 12 to 3.

Princeton Faces Navy

Princeton is going to face the United States Naval Academy and one of these teams met with defeat last Saturday, Princeton at the hands of Notre Dame and Annapolis to Pennsylvania State College. Princeton appears to be very weak in the line as evidenced by the fact that Notre Dame, a team which has always depended largely on forward passing for its gains, was able to penetrate the Tigers' defense.

Navy met with bad defeat Saturday, but most of the 21 points scored by Penn State were due to individual brilliance on the part of H. E. Wilson and the Midshipmen believe that in Princeton they will not meet such a strong opponent as Penn State. Princeton should have the better of the kicking, both punting and drop-kicking.

Yale appeared to be facing its first real test in the 1928 season. The Eli's have been able to run up 121 points in the three games they have already played; but with the possible exception of Bucknell Yale's opponents were far from strong on the line. Brown has been developing well during the past week or two and with four or five of her most promising players again available for work after having been cut out of the lineup for two or three weeks, the Brunonians expect to give Yale one of the hardest battles the Blue has yet faced.

Big Game in New York

Pennsylvania State College, conqueror of the Navy, and West Virginia University, will meet in a big game in the Yankee Stadium, New York. Both teams have been pointing for this contest, and the winner will have to play a very high grade of football to come out victorious. University of Pittsburgh and Syracuse University, the two teams which faced the Stadium in football last Saturday, are looking forward to easier matches tomorrow, as Pitt faces Carnegie School of Technology, a team which it has defeated in every one of their nine games; while the Orange faces Springfield Training School, a team which has not yet won a game.

A game which will draw more than participants, because of its international nature and the spectacular work of one of the opposing elevens in the past few years, will bring Centre College against University of Pennsylvania at Franklin Field. This will be the fourth game which Centre has played against an eastern team, the other three having been against Harvard, and will be interesting to see just what Centre's M. R. Morris will be able to do with the team since Capt. J. P. Roberts '23 is not available again. Another intersectional game will bring Washington and Jefferson against Detroit.

While the Naval Academy is having a hard tussle with Princeton, West Point is looking forward to a chance to turn up for the week end, defeat by taking it at Lebanon Valley. This should be little more than an easy practice game for the Cadets, as Pennsylvania State has a 58-to-0 over Lebanon Valley.

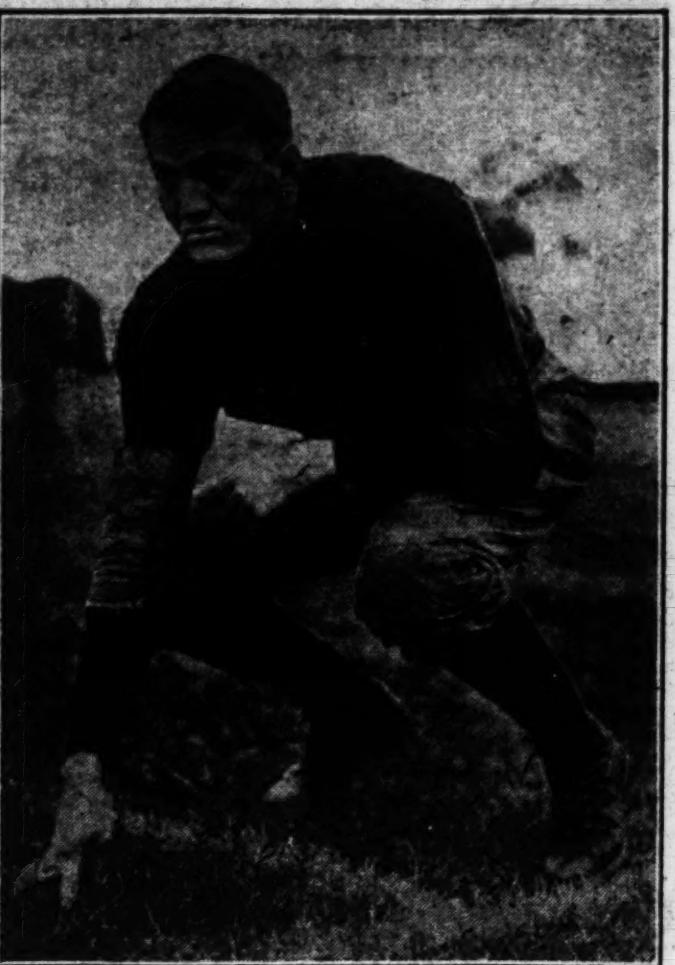
Columbia, after its defeat by Pennsylvania, expects to show better football against Williams. It will be interesting to study the game this game, as P. L. Weller, captain of the Columbia team, was a former Harvard captain and star, who learned his football under the Haughton system which is now at Columbia. There will be a chance to get a line on the relative merits of Tufts and Harvard tomorrow, when the former meets Middlebury, the team which held Harvard to a 6-to-6 tie. This promises to be a good game.

Bates meets Bowdoin at Brunswick and University of Maine meets Colby at Waterville in a continuation of the Maine State championship series. Just now Maine has the best of the situation, as it has a victory over Bates to its credit, while Bowdoin and Colby played to a 6-to-6 tie last Saturday.

OLIPHANT IS PRESIDENT

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 26.—E. Q. Oliphant, director of athletics at Union College, was elected president of the Adirondack section of the Amateur Athletic Union at their annual meeting held in the Chamber of Commerce at Albany. The Amateur Athletic Union determines the eligibility of athletes for open competition and organizes meets and contests in various sports throughout the country. Prof. Howard Opdyke, secretary of the Union College Athletic Board, was appointed secretary of the Adirondack section of the A. A. U. for the ensuing

Expected to Star in Eli Backfield



© Keystone View Co.

C. D. Stevens '25, Yale Varsity Football Team

YALE ANNOUNCES ITS WRESTLING DATES

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 26.—The Yale varsity and freshman wrestling schedules were announced last night by Manager F. E. Curran '24 and Assistant Manager R. T. Austin '26, as follows:

VARSITY

Jan. 19—Massachusetts Institute of Technology at New Haven;

Feb. 16—Michigan University at New Haven; 23—University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

March 2—United States Military Academy at West Point; 8—Harvard University at Cambridge; 15—Princeton University at New Haven; 21—22—Inter-collegiate meet at New Haven.

FRESHMEN

Jan. 19—Massachusetts Institute of Technology at New Haven;

1st—Tafe School at Watertown; 23—Blair New Haven.

March 1—Phillips Andover Academy at Andover; 3—Harvard Freshmen at Cambridge; 15—Princeton Freshmen at Princeton.

HARVARD HAS BEST CROSS CARD

MONTCLAIR, Mass., Oct. 26 (Special)—Despite the fact that the event had to be postponed a couple of times, 71 golfers turned out yesterday to take part in George Wright's annual cross country tournament at the Wollaston Golf Club. Competition was divided into three classes. Class A, which was made up of players rated 18 to 24, was won by C. J. Morris with a gross of 82 and a net of 69. Class B, consisting of players rated at 12 to 24, was won by F. M. Smith, with a gross of 80 and a net of 68. Class C, for golfers rated at 25 and over, was won by F. M. Smith, with a gross of 80 to 42 in 42 innings, having a high run of 6, while that of Wakefield was 5. It was the best game played here this season.

CANEFAX IN GREAT FORM

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 26 (Special)—The golfers of Detroit played a very steady scoring game yesterday when they defeated Harry Wakefield of that city in the United States National Three-English Open tournament at the Wollaston Golf Club. Competition was divided into three classes. Class A, which was made up of players rated 18 to 24, was won by C. J. Morris with a gross of 82 and a net of 69. Class B, consisting of players rated at 25 and over, was won by F. M. Smith, with a gross of 80 to 42 in 42 innings, having a high run of 6, while that of Wakefield was 5. It was the best game played here this season.

TABERSKI WINS AND LOSES

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 26 (Special)—A victory and a loss, was marked up against Frank Taberski of this city, in his matches yesterday with Arthur Church of Baltimore in the United States National Three-English Open tournament at the Wollaston Golf Club. The first 100 to 61, in 29 innings, almost a point to the Aggies, who lost. Taberski rallied in the second, 100 to 14, in 35 turns in winning, having a high run of 6, while that of Wakefield was 5. It was the best game played here this season.

MOORE WINS TWO GAMES

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 26 (Special)—George Moore of New York won two games from Jess Lean of this city, in the United States National Three-English Open tournament at the Wollaston Golf Club. The first 100 to 56, in 29 innings, almost a point to the Aggies, who lost. Taberski rallied in the second, 100 to 56, in 29 turns in winning, having a high run of 6, while that of Wakefield was 5. It was the best game played here this season.

STABLER WINS AS REGATTA CLOSES

Holds Singles Title—Scullers to Continue Practice

Patterson Hopes to Invade U. S. Again

New York, Oct. 26.

THE return of G. L. Patterson to international tennis competition is indicated, and the challenge of Australia for the 1928 Davis Cup is assured, according to a letter from the Antipodes court star, just received by the United States Tennis Association.

"Already plans are being made for next year's competition," Patterson writes. "I hope to be able to come out personally and am looking forward to the possibility of another trip very much."

The presence of Patterson, together with J. O. Anderson, Pat O'Hara Wood and J. D. Hawkes, on the challenging Australian team of 1928 would seriously threaten America's supremacy in Davis Cup competition and assure tennis followers an interesting contest for supremacy.

With only Anderson and Hawkes, the Australians gave the United States a hard battle this year in the challenge round when Anderson defeated W. M. Johnston in the singles and the invading pair carried the doubles to five sets in a record-breaking match.

VARSITY RACES

Singles—Won by H. W. Staples '25, Henry Young 2d, 21, second. Time—3m.

Doubles—J. J. Crooks '25 and J. B. Keough '25; R. B. Holman '25 and C. H. Amos, second. Time—2m. 45s.

Pair Game—Won by G. M. McCrevey '24 and A. B. Cassidy '24, second. Time—3m. 4s.

Compromise—Won by W. B. Stillwell '25 and W. H. Hackney '24, second. Time—3m. 20s.

FRESHMAN RACES

Double Sculls—Won by F. W. Rovere and M. B. Rapoport.

Compo—Won by J. Hunt; H. A. Gould, second.

Singles—Won by E. W. Rovere; M. B. Rapoport, second.

Indoorport—Werner—Won by H. H. Bunkus, Smith, A. W. Sicard, Gore, second; J. O. Whedan, Gore, third.

Undefeated Teams to Meet Tomorrow

Oklahoma Only Missouri Valley Conference Eleven Not in Game

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University of Nebraska	1	1	0	1,860
Iowa State College	1	1	0	1,860
University of Oklahoma	1	1	0	1,860
Brake University	1	1	0	1,860
University of Kansas	1	1	0	1,860
University of Missouri	0	1	0	1,860
Washington University	0	0	1	1,860

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 26—Four Conference battles, featured by the clash of the undefeated Kansas elevens, engage attention this week-end in the Missouri Valley Conference. University of Oklahoma, the only team which does not face a Conference rival, receives Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College at Norman.

At Lawrence, Kan., the University of Kansas is to be invaded by the Kansas State Agricultural College. In their first Conference games last week they faced opponents, and while their records are marred by that fact they have yet to meet positive defeat.

Other battles of interest take University of Nebraska to Columbia, Mo., to struggle with University of Missouri; Drake University in its first "U" ever against Grinnell College at Grinnell, Iowa; and Iowa State College to Washington University at St. Louis.

In appearing at Lawrence, the Kansas Aggies will expect a more formidable team than they would have, perhaps, had the meeting taken place before the Kansas "U" showing against Nebraska last week. In holding the high-water mark, it came to a standstill. Kansas revealed a formidable defense that should baffle the Aggies.

Coach George Clark's Crimson and Blue players probably will be drilled thoroughly against the remarkable overhead attack developed by the K. S. A. C. under Coach C. W. Bachman. Particularly will they look out for that combination, Arthur Stark '24, halfback, passed to M. B. Swartz, fullback, in the Argie touchdown last week when they tied Iowa State, 7 to 7. With this one exception, when he was receiving, Quarterback Swartz, throwing with accuracy from either hand, was the star of the pass sending game. Six in a row which he shot in the first quarter were successful, taking the ball from the Argie 40-yard line to the 2-yard line, and after two completed passes, over the score.

In view of Missouri's scoreless tie with St. Louis University last week, and the defeat sustained from Iowa State the week before, Nebraska should expect a victory over Missouri. At St. Louis it appeared that the Tigers had chiefly one man in the attack, D. B. Faurot '24, fullback. His punting, place-kicking, forward passing, end-rushing, and off-side running and off-side blocking, if more ably assisted this Saturday, should lack the power to help Faurot score against the stubborn Billikens.

At Grinnell the Drake invaders should be favored to win, in view of the formidable record Coach O. M. Solem is making with his shift plays. Coach A. H. Elward's eleven, rated up a few notches because of its victory a week ago over the Indians, came down as many notches when Washington was overwhelmed by Oklahoma, and Grinnell itself went down before the Cornell College machine, 17 to 15, last week.

Oklahoma appears set for another victory, following its 62-to-7 romp with Washington. In facing Oklahoma Aggies, who last week won a game, 13 to 0, from Rice Institute, the Sooners have the balance of power. The Aggies may have difficulty stopping the smashing attack of Capt. P. W. Hause, 25, halfback, and J. G. Bristol '25, fullback, who were the chief units in the attack that downed Washington.

Previous performances favor Iowa State over Washington at St. Louis. The Ames eleven held a formidable foe in Kansas Aggies. More of the remaining open field racing was looked for yesterday. The St. Louis team will find the punting of G. T. Roberts '25, halfback, hard to match.

W. W. G. A. OFFICERS RE-ELECTED

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 26—Mr. C. H. Ballou, President of the Women's Western Golf Association were re-elected at the annual meeting of the association here yesterday.

James McCoy—0 11 9 15 3 27—4. Innings—7.

EVENING MATCH

E. R. Greenleaf—0 15 40 9 29—10. Innings—7. Scratches—0.

James McCoy—0 11 9 15 3 27—4. Innings—7.

HIGH RUN

James McCoy—0 11 9 15 3 27—4. Innings—7.

SCRATCHES

James McCoy—0 11 9 15 3 27—4. Innings—7.

Safeties

James McCoy—0 11 9 15 3 27—4. Innings—7.

High Run

James McCoy—0 11 9 15 3 27—4. Innings—7.

Run—5.

James McCoy—0 11 9 15 3 27—4. Innings—7.

Run—6.

James McCoy—0 11 9 15 3 27—4. Innings—

McADOO CAMP SEES HOPE IN '24 IF TWO-THIRDS RULE IS BARRED

Democratic High Command Encouraged as Coolidge-Pinchot "Feud" Is Aired—Dry Law to Be Issue

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—Democrats have begun to rate their presidential prospects for 1924 as "fair and warmer." The change in the barometer of their hopes, which registered "low and failing" when Calvin Coolidge became President, is due to what Democratic leaders consider to be a rift in the Republican line. They think the outbreak of the Coolidge-Pinchot "feud" is the forerunner of a slump in the President's fortunes.

Coincident with the more optimistic mood in which Democrats find themselves comes a report of an important move in the McAdoo camp. McAdoo supporters are known to have come to the conclusion some time ago that they cannot capture the two-thirds votes necessary to a choice under the party's traditional convention rule. They determined, however, at a recent parley in Washington, according to this writer's information, to attempt an abrogation of the two-thirds rule. They would like to have the 1924 convention work under the rule governing Republican presidential nominations, viz., a majority rule.

Under the new apportionment there will be 1904 delegates at the Democratic National Convention. A two-thirds vote calls for 72% as necessary to nominate. Under a majority rule only 548 votes would be required.

The McAdoo advocates evidently believe such a total is in sight. They claim the middle west and west are solid for their favorite and that enough southern delegates are obtainable to "put him over" under a majority rule. By no stretch of their fondest imaginations can they see him making the two-thirds grade.

Drive on Traditional Rule

The campaign to smash the two-thirds rule is to be launched, according to the McAdoo workers' reported plans, at the midwinter meeting of the Democratic National Committee in Washington. This will be held some time after the Republican committee meets, but whether that will fall within December or not until January. Chairman Cordell Hull has not yet determined. The McAdoo scheme appears to be aimed at building up the right kind of sentiment within the national committee, with a hope of victory for a majority-rule decision in the rules committee of the national committee next summer.

Democratic leaders interviewed by the writer hold out small prospect that the McAdoo project, if it really

would injure only the Democrats.

DIRECTORATE ORDERS FINISH OF SPAIN'S MUNICIPAL COUNCILS

Edict Provides New Ones Shall Be Elected by Popular Vote—Madrid's Ayuntamiento Becomes Democratic

MADRID, Oct. 10 (Special Correspondence)—The military directorate, by the simple promulgation of an edict, has accomplished the beginning of a great reform, which is the logical outcome of others which have preceded it, and was generally expected, but is sensational and dramatic. Every municipal council in Spain, from Madrid and Barcelona, to those in the smallest and remotest corners, has been dissolved, and new bodies have been appointed in place of them, consisting of entirely different elements. It is estimated that over 9000 councils have thus been changed.

Corruption Notorious

The corruption of these bodies in the past and what is called the "caciquismo" which they have diligently and openly practiced, have been notorious. Apart from their misdeeds in local administration and the improper influences to which they constantly resorted, these bodies have been an integral and supremely important part of the general defective political system, as it was through them that in the past the various governments have "made" their elections, and through them that the most amazing injustices were committed, with the object of securing the return of the desired candidates in the parliamentary elections.

Whenever a new Government came to power and was under the necessity of forming a majority for itself in the Cortes, the first thing to which it gave its attention was the municipal councils and the alcaldes with them, and wherever they were, of a complexion or tendency that was opposed to the Government they were promptly dismissed by "royal order" and replaced by others more amenable to the objects in view. Formal excuses were made for such action, and there were formal protests every time, but the practice was generally accepted as part of the political system.

Practice Satirized on Stage

The late Government, Liberal-Democratic combination as it was, professing great ideals, was severely censured by some of its elements for resorting to this practice, but it could not have obtained the majority it needed without it. In recent years there has been an evident stirring of popular feeling against it, and one of the most successful plays produced at a Madrid theater in modern times was built on a daring satire of this subject. It is expected that a similar decree will now be applied to the provincial assemblies.

The edict provided that in place of the dismissed councils new ones should be elected by the general body of ratepayers, and in most cases this has been carried out without difficulty, the new councils consisting for the most part of tradespeople, with representatives of the professions and other interests. The new municipal council, or "ayuntamiento," of Madrid presents a striking contrast to the old one, and is noticeably representative of democratic interests. A lawyer, Señor Alcolea, now occupies the office of alcalde, which in the past has usually been awarded to distinguished

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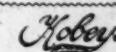
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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Taking the Garden Into the Cellar

THIRTY housewives are learning that it is a simple matter to have an abundant supply of certain vegetables most of the winter by forcing them in the cellar. The forcing process is a simple one in a cellar or basement which has a furnace so that a temperature of 50 degrees may be maintained.

Probably rhubarb is the easiest of all vegetables to force. It is necessary only to dig up a few strong roots from the garden, or to buy them from some commercial grower. They should be dug just before cold weather and then allowed to stay outside until they are frozen solid. A few plants may be forced at a time, the others being kept frozen. Forcing is done best in boxes containing light soil. The roots are to be placed close together in these boxes and covered two or three inches deep. Best results are obtained when another box is inverted over the plants or a portion of the cellar darkened by means of burlap or a light framework of boards. When rhubarb develops in the dark it comes very white and attractive, with a large proportion of stalk and very little foliage. An occasional light application of water is required, but too much moisture is to be avoided. The rhubarb is ready to use in a few weeks from the time forcing is begun, and has quite a different flavor from that grown outside.

Farming Asparagus

Asparagus can be forced in much the same way, but it is not necessary to freeze the crowns. Unless the gardener has a liberal supply of strong four-year-old roots, this forcing of asparagus is rather expensive, however.

Witloof chicory will give better results than asparagus, and there are several sources from which this vegetable can be obtained if it has not been grown in the home garden. The roots should be stored where they will keep very cool until they are needed, six or eight being forced at a time. They are handled best in a box about two feet deep. The roots may be trimmed off until they are six or eight inches long, and of course the tops must be cut off, too, if the plants are home-grown. Purchased roots will come all ready for forcing. The roots should stand upright in the box, about two inches apart, and should be covered with light soil to the top. It is a distinct advantage to add about five inches of clear sand after this point has been reached, because when the Witloof chicory grows up through sand it makes tighter heads than is otherwise the case. Still, perfectly usable heads are obtained without this practice.

A Delicious Salad

The light must be excluded as for rhubarb, and a light watering given occasionally. Only about two weeks will elapse before the Witloof chicory will be ready for the table. It is white and makes a delicious salad. In restaurants it goes by the name of French endive and commands a high price. Formerly a large amount of this salad plant was imported every year from Belgium, home-makers not realizing that it could be produced with the utmost ease in the home cellar.

Some people like to force dandelion roots in the cellar. If kept dark they make white heads which have a much milder flavor than dandelions grown out of doors.

Parsley is another garden plant which can be grown readily indoors, but it does not need darkness. In fact, it will thrive in a kitchen window as well as anywhere else, if it is placed in boxes or pots and watered occasionally. As parsley is very hardy it is often possible to dig up plants out of doors after fairly cold weather has come.

Finally, chives may be mentioned. Started plants often can be bought in the market and they grow readily in a pot in the kitchen window, providing leaves at any time when the housewife needs a little additional seasoning.

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The Line Makes the Mode

London Special Correspondence

Each winter velvet is an important material, and this season is not only appears in two-thirds of the winter models, but is universally used for coat linings. Velvet is employed with silk and cloth, chiffon and metal tissues. Less embroidery is used, and a novelty of the season is stamped velvet. The design may be carried out in gold and silver, and have the effect of embroidery, and as the tendency is to use contrasting shades, the effect is pleasing as a means of blending the colors harmoniously. A dress of black and dead-leaf velvet looks well treated in this way, and worn with a black velvet coat. A brown velvet coat and skirt, with a bodice in paisley velvet, is also smart.

Slim Silhouette

Line is really the most important thing in dress this season. The silhouette is slim and flowing, with the straight line kept to below the knees, where the movement flows out toward the feet. The influence of 1880 is more marked than was the case in the early part of the year. This fullness is best expressed by means of a circular flounce or flounces, though a gauged ruff may be used, or a triangular piece of material be inserted on

either side of the skirt. In the latter case, a graceful movement is given by attaching the front and back panels of the dress by means of elastic. This movement is noticeable in tunic dresses which follow a somewhat loose princess line. These dresses are mostly without a waistband for, if a waistband is used, the line is broken. The dress illustrated in the accompanying sketch shows the tendency of the mode, and is carried out in black velvet. Though termed an afternoon dress, it can be worn in the evening, when a cloak showing a bright velvet lining would be an attractive accessory.

Other popular materials are ottoman silk, moiré, and damask silk. A black velvet skirt with upper part in white damask, outlined with narrow black satin and a little colored embroidery, looks well. If the skirt is made of black cloth, embroidery in vivid shades brightens it, as is also

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the case when velours de laine is used. For a girl's frock in the latter material vivid wool embroidery is suitable.

Use of Lace

The flounced dress is an ideal design for the employment of lace, and lace has never been more popular than it is at present. Combined with satin or chiffon, it makes a delightful dance frock for young people. A delicate lace may be combined charmingly with pale lavender, soft pink, or clear apple green. The pretty frock is composed of a green velvet bodice and a light skirt made of rows of deep cream lace and gold guaze ribbon; or a satin bodice may have a silk net skirt in the same color trimmed with rosettes of net. The dress is done in white, silver ribbon is used.

the case when velours de laine is used. For a girl's frock in the latter material vivid wool embroidery is suitable.

To Keep Grapes Fresh

The following method of keeping grapes fresh is extensively used in France. Select bunches that have stems three or more inches long. Get as many bottles as you have bunches of grapes to preserve, and fit each bottle with a good cork stopper. Bottles that hold six or eight ounces of water are large enough. In each cork stopper bore a hole that will admit the stem of a bunch of grapes, but is small enough to hold the stem tightly. Fill the bottle with water, insert the cork, put in the stem from the outside of the stopper, and let the stalk extend half an inch on the inside of the bottle. Hang the bottle in an inverted position in a cool dark place.

In order to make the stem fit tightly enough to sustain the weight of the suspended bunch of grapes and to prevent the water from leaking out, it may be necessary to pour a little melted paraffin around the stem where it passes through the cork. If you wish to preserve a good many bunches of grapes in this way, you should have a rack with holes large enough to hold the bottles in an inverted position with the grapes hanging down. It is a good plan to place a little chloride of lime in the storeroom to absorb any excess of moisture there may be in the atmosphere. By this method bunches of grapes on stems may be kept fresh for several months.

Asbestos Plaster

A great many people have trouble with the asbestos plaster on furnace and steam pipes. It simply will not stick. This is because the plaster is not made properly. Make a plaster of 100 parts asbestos fiber, 10 parts Portland cement, 6 parts common salt. This will have both strength and weather-resisting qualities.

The dress illustrated in the accompanying sketch shows the tendency of the mode, and is carried out in black velvet. Though termed an afternoon dress, it can be worn in the evening, when a cloak showing a bright velvet lining would be an attractive accessory.

Other popular materials are ottoman silk, moiré, and damask silk. A black velvet skirt with upper part in white damask, outlined with narrow black satin and a little colored embroidery, looks well. If the skirt is made of black cloth, embroidery in vivid shades brightens it, as is also

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It is not difficult—just a pot simply set over a flame produced by gas,

THE HOME FORUM

Ben Jonson's Visit to Hawthornden

IT IS probable that as far as art and learning went, Ben Jonson was no less a conversationalist than that other Johnson, who, more than a century later, was to dominate literary circles as autocratically, though with greater dignity and judgment. The conversations of Ben Jonson with Drummond, at Hawthornden, of which a new edition has recently been compiled by Dr. Patterson, are a sufficient indication that neither modesty nor discretion hindered this giant from hurling his opinions, like great thunderbolts, at the refined and gentle Drummond.

The Laird of Hawthornden was himself a considerable man of letters, having already a number of sonnets and madrigals to his credit when Jonson came to visit him at the end of 1618. Ben's Scottish visit was, in all probability, undertaken partly as a compliment to the Scottish king, with whom he was on excellent terms, and partly in order to visit the home of his ancestors across the Clyde. It was a courageous adventure, characteristic of the man, this starting forth from London where he was so intimately at home at Court and in tavern, on foot to Edinburgh. He informed Drummond that "Sir Francis Bacon said to him, He loved not to see Poesy go on other feet than poetical dactylus and spondeus"; a sentiment with which Jonson may well have been in agreement before the end of his journey, though with his mighty energy and firm purpose, he carried the project through.

There must have been no small flutter in Scottish literary circles, at the approach of this colossus among Elizabethans, the friend of Fletcher, of Herrick, of Shakespeare, the literary dictator of his age. At Edinburgh, Ben received the freedom of the city, and was royally entertained by his Scottish hosts. An evening spent in such brilliant company would be a treat indeed, yet we can imagine how, in spite of their satisfaction and pride, the pundits of the North followed a little breathlessly and timorously, the flights of rhetoric, the fearsome jests and scathing judgments, of which the dictator cheerfully delivered himself. "Ben," observed Drummond at the end of the visit to Hawthornden, "was a great lover and praiser of himself, a contemner and scorner of others;" which though true, was very far from all the truth, as Jonson's own writings bear ample record.

It was a great day in the history of Hawthornden when that huge, ungainly figure strode up the drive before the picturesque gray-stone house on the outskirts of Edinburgh. Legend would have us believe that Drum-

mond sat awaiting his famous guest under the sycamore, which is today pointed out to the tourist; if this is so, it speaks well for the geniality of that particular day of December in the year of grace 1618.

Coleridge has observed with some severity that Drummond may have lacked the ability to distinguish between jest and earnest, and indeed the notes on Ben's conversations during these few weeks' visit do not give assurance that any sense of humor lightened the task of his host in entertaining him. Ben assumed with gusto, no doubt, the rôle of the candid friend who was also generally accepted as an oracle. Did he not tell Drummond that "of all styles he loved most to be named Honest?" His statement that Drummond's poems "smelled too much of the schools," his loud-voiced contempt for rhymes, his repudiation of the grand Spenserian stanza upon which Drummond had modeled his writing, and his scathing remarks on the French and Italian poets, were evidently very far from pleasing to the laird. "All this," observes Drummond, "not without justification, of the latter criticism, was to no purpose, for he neither understood French nor Italian."

It may be taken for granted that, of the two, Ben enjoyed the visit more. For the Laird of Hawthornden was not merely an attentive listener—as to which so boisterous and irrepressible a talker as Jonson might be little sensitive—but he kept a most excellent table. Thus it was that, though Drummond felt obliged, at the end of those strenuous days, to sit down to summing up of the character of his distinguished guest, which was far from flattering, Ben himself departs in high spirits and in a mood denoting general good-fellowship with his host.

Drummond has given us a picture which we may be sure is in many points substantially true, though it were wise to take nothing too rigidly for granted in the Notes, without comparing them with Ben Jonson's own statements.

It is well to take into account, too, the demands which the exuberant Ben must have made upon him during those weeks. Had he not had nearly a month of Jonson's company unrelied?

That Jonson had qualities of generosity and genuine affection, greatly endearing him to his friends, there is ample proof. "No poet," records the elder Disraeli in "His 'Quarrels of Authors,'" "has left behind him in MS. so many testimonies of personal fondness" as Jonson by inscriptions and addresses in the copies of his works which he presented to his friends. Of these I have seen more than one fervent and impressive."

Today, Ben Jonson is chiefly remembered by those things which throw light upon his friendship with Shakespeare, and by his Conversations with the Laird of Hawthornden.

E. F. H.

Kenilworth

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Kenilworth Castle. The Banquet Hall

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Ruins, Kenilworth Castle. The Banquet Hall

Nicht das Bekenntnis, sondern die Tat

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DER Glaube ohne Christentum gegeben". Und ferner, im Anschluss an die Erklärung Jesu: „In meinem Namen werden sie ... Schlangen verbrennen; und so sie etwas Tödliches trinken, wird's ihnen nicht schaden“ ... sagt sie in ihrer Predigt „Christian Healing“ (Christliche Heilen, S. 7 u. 8): „Dies ist eine rückhallose Bestätigung der Pflicht und der Fähigkeit der Christen, die Kranken zu heilen. Sie erfüllt keine Befürchtung eines Bekennlasses oder einer Lehrmeinung; sie schließt ausser dem Verdämmen Gottes und dem Gehorsam gegen Seine Regierung nichts in sich, das sowohl das Gemüt als auch den Körper heilt.“

Was also vor allem not tut, ist ein richtiges Verständnis von Gott. Wir können uns nicht in den Himmel in die Harmonie, hinein „glauben“, wir müssen den Weg dahin verstehen und unser Verständnis Schrift für Schrift bewiesen. Gott erkennen, heißt nicht, ihn gewissermassen nur verständnissässig erfassen, sondern ihm in unserem Denken, Handeln und Leben wiederspiegeln. Ein solches Verständnis offenbart Seine Schönheit und entfernt aus dem Bewusstsein alles, was nicht von Gott stammt; auf diese Weise zerstört oder heißt er Dissonanzen und Krankheit jeder Art. Auch können wir uns nicht in den Himmel hinein „reden“, indem wir erklären, dass Gott so und so sei. Wir müssen tatsächlich christlich-durchdringende Gedanken denken, christlich-durchdringende Werke tun und ein christlich-durchdringendes Leben führen. Unser Bewusstsein muss geläutert, gestärkt, erleuchtet und von den reinen, heilsamen, gerechten Strömen des Gemüts Christi gespeist werden. Wir haben nichts davon, wenn wir die verschleierten uns vorgesetzten Spleisen blos ansehen; wir müssen sie auch geniessen. Das gilt auch für das, womit wir unser Denken speisen, und für unsere geistige Nahrung. Wir müssen „schmecken und sehen, wie freundlich der Herr ist.“

Indem die Christliche Wissenschaft den Glauben durch gute Werke rechtfertigt, beweist sie ihre Behauptungen durch tatsächliche Ergebnisse, und entspricht sie den Forderungen der Zeit. Dadurch wird jedoch die Religion nicht ihrer Schönheit und Heiligkeit berechtigt. Das geistige, als Gottes Werk anerkannte Weltall, in dem die ganze Schönheit ihres Götter-verliehenen Zweck erfüllt, muss den höchstmöglichen Begriff von Schönheit und Heiligkeit zum Ausdruck bringen. Im Prediger Salomo lesen

Not Creed, But Deed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BELIEF is of little value without

understanding and proof. The

Apostle James stated this fact in

no uncertain language when he wrote:

“Thou believest that there is one God;

thou doest well; the devils also be-

lieve, and tremble. But wilt thou

know, O vain man, that faith without

works is dead?” Then he went on to

cite instances wherein faith had been

“justified by works,” deliverance hav-

ing come because of intelligent reliance

upon God. Doctrinal belief and dogma

had no place in the teachings of Jesus

the Christ. It will be re-

called that when John the Baptist sent

two of his disciples to ask if he were

the promised Messiah, he did not reply

with “dogmas and doctrines to estab-

lish his identity; but, rather, he

pointed to his works. John’s disciples

found him busy about the Father’s

business, healing every manner of

discord and infirmity; and he sent

them back with the words, “Go your

way, and tell John what things ye

have seen and heard; how the blind

see, the lame walk; the lepers

are cleansed, the deaf hear, the dead

are raised, to the poor the gospel is

preached.” Later, when he sent out

twelve of his own disciples, it was

not to preach a creed or doctrine, but

to perform works, as he had taught

them.

It seems strange, indeed, that upon

teachings so simple and practical as

those of Jesus, a mass of dogma and

creed should have been built, often

quite concealing the healing vital

import of the Word. Yet such was the

case when Mrs. Eddy swept away the

deadening dogmas of centuries and re-

established Christian healing as Jesus

and his disciples taught and practiced

it. In “Miscellaneous Writings” (p. 195) she writes, “I once believed that

the practice and teachings of Jesus relative

to healing the sick, were spiritual

abstractions, impractical and impossible

to us; but deed, not creed, and

practice more than theory, have given

me a higher sense of Christianity.”

And again, in the sermon “Christian Healing” (pp. 7, 8), referring to Jesus’ statement, “They shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly

thing, it shall not hurt them,” she

says, “This is an unqualified statement

of the duty and ability of Christians

to heal the sick; and it contains no

argument for a creed or doctrine, it

implies no necessity beyond the un-

derstanding of God, and obedience to His

government, that heals both mind and

body.”

Christian Science strips off the ve-

ner of dogma, mystery, and supersti-

tion, restoring Christianity in its origi-

nal simplicity, sweetness, tenderness,

clarity, and helpfulness. Christian

Science is the fulfillment of prophecy,

enabling the student daily and hour-

ly in every detail of life, to experience

the promised “Immanuel, or God with

us,” as Mrs. Eddy says in “Science

and Health with Key to the Scriptur-

e” (p. 34), and to prove that He is

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1923

EDITORIALS

WILL France join in an international conference on reparations? Will Germany loyally endeavor to make the payments that conference may recommend? The two questions are vital to European reconstruction. Revived by Mr. Lloyd George in the course of his triumphant journey through America, stimulated into new life by Ambassador Harvey's

remarks at a Pilgrim dinner; by a mysterious coincidence, forming a vital part of a notable speech by Premier Jan Smuts, in London—the suggestion of American participation in European affairs, so far as reparations are concerned, has suddenly assumed new importance. The American Secretary of State restated the position of his Government in a letter to Lord Curzon first published today. It is hailed as a message of salvation by the British Government. Germany, which approved the earlier statement, may be expected to express today acquiescence in this. France only is silent—and fair-minded observers must admit that France has reason for hesitation. It must be the study of the other nations involved to remove all just grounds for French doubt and suspicion, for without substantial unity of all powers involved, the Hughes plan would be ineffectual, futile, void.

The Monitor has already pointed out, and most public men acquiesce in the assertion, that it would have been easier to give effect to the Hughes proposition when first made than it will be now. France today is stronger, more arrogant; Germany weaker and more desperate. The general feeling is that France will reiterate formally what her statesmen have already said, namely, that the Reparations Commission provided by the Versailles Treaty is satisfactory to her and she sees no need for substituting another. Perhaps the moral effect of a renewal of the Hughes offer may cause a change in their attitude—perhaps the Administration at Washington may be willing to use a little pressure, a suggestion, for example, of insisting on payment of the French debt, to secure such acquiescence. Supposing it is secured, either by the voluntary action of France or under pressure—what next?

Will the United States, after forcing upon the various parties to the reparations controversy an impartial estimate of the sum that Germany can pay, do anything to assure the completion of that payment? Already there have been repeated revisions of the sums assessed against Germany, but no revision has proceeded far enough downward to receive the complete approval of that Government as expressed in actual payment. Shall the new revision, agreed to by France under either moral suasion or polite compulsion by the United States, end thus lamely?

Curiously enough, nothing in the Hughes letter to Lord Curzon seems to touch, even inferentially, upon this phase of the problem. The possibility of French opposition is clearly envisaged, and a hint of more patent action to overcome it than mere moral influence is obviously given. But despite the record in the reparations controversy, there seems to be no suspicion that Germany may again agree to accept the estimate found, and once again fail to make the payments recommended. It would seem to be a point worth consideration. As the note now stands, France well may ask whether all compulsion is to be exerted upon her and none upon the debtor, the amount of whose obligations representatives of the United States joined in originally fixing.

The Secretary of State says truly that, so far as the question of the cancellation of the international debt is concerned, there is no public sentiment in its favor in the United States. The question of debts between governments is an intricate one, not easy of explication to the multitude, and thus far only those schooled in international finance have been able to recognize the advantage that would accrue even to the creditor by the elimination of their crushing burden upon world-wide efforts at the re-establishment of trade and industry. But Secretary Hughes does give promise of a liberal interpretation of the debts, with their terms of payment, as a consideration for a more liberal treatment of Germany and her obligations. How far this may go to meet the doubts and questionings of France is yet to be determined. How much latitude Congress may be willing to give the American members of the new Reparations Commission—if one shall be created—is offering concessions of this character, in return for French surrender of some portions of their claims upon Germany, may be the initial point upon which the success or failure of that commission shall depend.

The willingness of France to enter the conference, the insurance to France that Germany will loyally abide by the award, and the recognition by the United States that its own responsibilities involve something more than merely furnishing a few expert statisticians to study a much-studied problem, are the three matters which today most concern the stabilization of Europe.

It is more than probable that any legislation enacted by the incoming Congress of the United States will embrace the substance of the plan proposed by James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, for the registration of all newcomers, as well as for the compilation of official lists of all immigrants who have failed to take the initial steps toward naturalization.

This registration is proposed as an additional safeguard to the selective process advised by the Secretary, which would make it impossible for any emigrant to leave his own country with the intention of entering the United States without the written consent of a resident American consul.

On its face, the registration plan would provide simply for the deportation, whenever found to be advisable,

The Problem of Europe

of all undesirable alien immigrants. The test of undesirability, when so invoked, might be the failure of the individual to seek naturalization under the laws of the country of his residence. The liability of the alien to this summary action would continue for a period of five years after his arrival or registration. Deportations have not been possible in many cases under the law now in effect because of the constructive vested right of the alien who has found asylum in the new country during what has been assumed to be a safe period of probation. Under the proposed law, however, the unnaturalized alien might automatically be declared an "undesirable" at any time within five years.

It would be interesting to ascertain, by actual compilations, the proportion of unnaturalized aliens to natural or naturalized citizens of the United States, among those accused or convicted of crime in the state and federal courts. It has been estimated, by those in a position to know, that an overwhelming percentage of these offending against the law are those who have not been taught, or who have refused to learn, their responsibilities as citizens.

The proposal to register all aliens now within the borders of the United States is wise because of the fact that among those unnaturalized there are thousands who have entered the country in violation of the terms of the existing immigration law prescribing national quotas. Secretary Davis recently stated that there was basis for the claim that upward of 1000 aliens are being "bootlegged" into the United States daily. It is a safe assumption that those who enter the country fraudulently will not voluntarily disclose that fact, as they might do if they sought to become citizens. The remedy would seem to lie in enforced registration, with the requirement that no enrolled alien should be permitted to move from city to city or state to state without depositing his identifying certificate and having his registration officially vouched for and transferred.

A VIGOROUS discussion is proceeding in France about the right of French journalists to maintain professional secrets. It must not be supposed that this is a matter of merely local interest or of interest only to journalists. The public in every country may well regard the question which has arisen as of vital importance to it, since it goes to the roots of

clean and honest publicity. Briefly told, the problem arose in this way: A French editor published articles of critical character relative to the Cherbourg Arsenal. A case was brought up in the courts and the editor was required to indicate the source of his information. He refused to disclose the names of the persons who had given it. He invoked the privilege of confidence.

The journalist learns much which comes to him under a pledge of confidence, and it is for him to decide, according to his sense of honor and of duty, according to his conscience, whether he shall write what he knows to be the truth. It might be highly mischievous, as well as dishonorable, to state precisely how, where, and from whom, he has acquired his knowledge. The French journalist refused to answer and was thereupon fined. Against this punishment the whole of the French press is strenuously protesting. The law, it appears, actually imposes silence on all persons who are the depositaries, by their quality or profession, of secrets confided to them. But, although the courts hold that this law would apply to lawyers, for instance, they hold that it cannot be applied to journalists. While certain persons would actually be committing an offense by betraying a secret, the journalist commits an offense, not by refusing to betray a secret, but by refusing to betray the source of his information.

The problem thus posed has arisen likewise in America, in England, and in every country where journalism is an important and accepted institution. As the public has the right to know the truth, and as the anomalous situation in which the journalist may be placed tends to prevent the public from learning the truth about matters of the highest concern, it will be seen that this is not merely a professional, but a public question. Obviously if sources are to be revealed, they will inevitably dry up, and the function of the press will become impossible. If the journalist cannot be relied upon not to commit a breach of confidence, then nobody will put himself at the mercy of the journalist.

An eminent French statesman, M. Klotz, who has defended the interests of the newspapers, gives various examples in which it is proper to announce a fact or an event, but improper to state the source of information. As he points out, it often happens that a Minister or a high functionary convokes a journalist for the purpose of telling him something which it is in the public interest should be revealed. The Minister or the high functionary must, however, so far as the public is concerned, remain, for various reasons which can be imagined in various cases, in the background. But it is not only a chief, a leader, who may thus legitimately make use of the press, trusting in its discretion. A subordinate, says M. Klotz, may be aware of an intolerable scandal touching public administration, which would cease the day on which it were unveiled. If such a subordinate knows that the journalist will betray him, he will in many cases merely allow the scandal to continue.

It is not, then, a matter of professional interest—it is a matter of public interest. The public is served, and well served, by reason of the fact that no injustice can be committed, no scandal can continue, no blunder can be persevered in, without somebody whose conscience is in revolt revealing the injustice, the scandal, the blunder, to the press.

In special cases it is possible that the journalist should, in view of subsequent developments, reveal the name of his informant, but if on interrogation in a court of law he declares that his conscience prescribes silence, then the court should not insist.

Objections may be taken to this reasoning. Flaws may be pointed out. But without pressing any dogmatic

conclusion, it is certainly a good sign that these problems of professional etiquette and of professional honor should so greatly interest the French public, for in this age of newspapers, which are capable of the greatest harm and of the greatest good, it is time that there were a professional code, officially recognized, for the press.

A vivid instance of the workings of the new nationalism in the life of Europe is offered by the outlawing of a postage stamp in the Balkans.

This stamp, issued by Bulgaria several years ago, bears the design of a historic landscape in Macedonia. The legend under the picture is "Free Macedonia." The sentiment suggested by this inscription—quite inoffensive in

American eyes—is the feature that has caused the Jugoslavian Government, as the expression of Serbian nationalistic ideals, to place the ban of its displeasure upon it. Every letter from Bulgaria bearing this design and motto is promptly seized, opened, its valuable contents, if any, abstracted, and the letter forthwith destroyed. The only stamps of this kind that ever cross the border out of Serbia are those that happen to be attached to mail matter bound for "Europe," with which the postal authorities of Serbia are specifically forbidden by treaty to tamper.

The reasons why Serbia has placed its ban upon this postage stamp furnish a key to the Serbian mind—and heart. Whatever the great majority of Macedonians may think or feel about their present status, wherein a sovereignty which they detest and distrust is seeking to destroy their nationality and transform them by force into true, or "praviti," Serbians, the Serbians themselves are insistent upon their own point of view. This is that the Macedonians are not only free but supremely happy under Serbian rule, and have consequently thrown themselves whole-heartedly into the struggle to make "Greater Serbia" still greater by rallying tumultuously to her side as against all the other nationalities in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

This point of view involves the corollary that Bulgaria, by using that stamp in its postal service, denies, by implication at least, the truth of the Serbian contention. Therefore the stamp with the Macedonian design and motto has been pronounced a dangerous piece of propaganda and barred from Serbian territory whenever the Serbian postal authorities can lay their hands upon it. The fact that the stamp was issued long before Serbia even laid any claim to Macedonian contentment under Serbian rule does not mitigate its offending. Vigorous Serbian nationalism, in its belligerent rampancy, finds no fact too small for its aggressive attentions. After the outlawing of a stamp, because it bears the adjective "free" as applied to Macedonia, what less destructive action is to be expected from official Serbia on Bulgarian schools, Bulgarian churches, the Bulgarian language and Bulgarian sense of nationality, rooted back in the remote past?

The significant point about Serbian intolerance of a postage stamp is the Serbian objection to the word "free" in connection with the Macedonian people. Despite their best efforts to convince the world that the Macedonians are at last free from innumerable evils, including the supreme evil of inclusion within the Bulgarian frontier, as they are now within that of Serbia, the Serbians admit, by their abhorrence of the sentiment of freedom even on the inscription of a postage stamp, that Macedonia is very far from being free. And that basic fact involves a chapter of the troubled history of the Balkan nations, of which the finis is not yet written. The opening paragraphs of the new, and perhaps most tragic, chapter of this chronicle of tragedies are now being written by the Macedonian people themselves. It is not the "Free Macedonia" stamp, however, that is rousing the Macedonian people to protesting action, but the intolerable facts behind the stamp. Instead of destroying the postage stamp, why do not the Serbians destroy, or at least mitigate, the facts?

Editorial Notes

It is no wonder that the advocates of medical freedom have been somewhat perturbed by the announcement of the addition, for certain alleged medical purposes by the Health Board in Rochester, N. Y., of fifty parts of iodine to every 1,000,000 gallons of the Hemlock Lake water supply. The statement to this effect, a copy of which was received by the principal of every public school in the city, with the request that it be posted upon the bulletin board and left there for future reference, reads in part:

If you are under twenty years of age drink three to four pints of water a day and see your _____ (naming a physical abnormality) disappear. If you are older drink this quantity of water and see it grow smaller.

This autocratic medical action is all the more notorious because the Hemlock Lake water supply is pronounced in its purity by the water supply of any other city in the United States.

RECENT news reports concerning the discovery of a number of sculptures belonging to the period of ancient Gaul, as a result of the excavations carried on by Commandant Eperandieu, bring with them a refreshing memory of school studies of Julius Caesar's campaigns. The excavations were conducted in the neighborhood of Alise-Ste-Reine, situated on Mont Auxois, and the discoveries were made in a cave about 125 feet deep. Alise-Ste-Reine, near Dijon, is believed to be the site of Alesia, the stronghold of the Mandobii, which, those who remember their Caesar's Gallic Wars will recall, was besieged by Vercingetorix and was the last stronghold held by the Gauls in their struggle against Julius Caesar in 52 B. C.

The Black Belt in America

The real reason for the great exodus of Negroes to the north of the United States last spring was purely economic, and that is also the reason why the present movement southward is seen—this is the opinion of Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy in President Wilson's Cabinet, in a signed article in his newspaper, the News and Observer, of Raleigh, N. C. Where, then, is the Black Belt? Has it been transferred to South Bend, Ind., and Johnstown, Pa.? Or is there any likelihood, or danger, of such a transference in the future? These questions Mr. Daniels answers concisely: "I do not think the Black Belt will be moved from Alabama to Pennsylvania, or from Mississippi to Chicago. Economic conditions in the long run will control."

In his discussion of the subject, Mr. Daniels sees a fallacy in the hope that the day will come when the Negro population of the United States will be equally divided among all the states of the Union, based, as it is, upon the belief that such a distribution would settle the so-called southern question. It might not settle it at all, he declares, but would spread it over a larger territory. If the Negroes were divided, as many in Kansas as in Georgia, for example, the south would receive an influx of white farmers for its cheaper lands, and the west would have more labor.

Coming back to the specific question of the present return of the Negroes to the south, Mr. Daniels sees its answer in the gravitation of these folks, when work becomes scarce and wages low in the north, toward their homes, "where they have their own social life, their own schools, own lodges, own churches, which are so dear to the average Negro." This gravitation is without doubt assisted by the fact that the Negro's best friend, or at least so Booker Washington always contended, is his white neighbor.

An interesting phase of the exodus situation is the fact that when the Negroes return to the south, as they are doing now in considerable numbers, they bring nothing with them. Though they have been receiving high wages, they spend all they get, and come back to the south empty-handed. When there is plenty of work in Pennsylvania, for example, the Negro is welcomed there, but when work becomes scarce, the Negro is the first to lose his job, and then his heart turns back to Dixie.

In the fifty years since the Civil War, there has been, it appears, a slight trend of the Negro population away from the south, though it should be remembered in this connection that the Negro population of America has more than doubled since the sixties of the last century. In 1860, about 91 per cent of the Negroes of the United States lived in the southern section. This number was reduced about 1 per cent each decade until 1900, and then about 2 per cent each decade until 1920. In the three years 1920-23 the exodus reduced the percentage to about 80.

Thus, though the Negro may leave the south for a while, he is very likely to return. Such questions often need consideration from the standpoint of sentiment as well as of bare statistics, and the incontrovertible fact is that the Negro is happier in the south than in the north, as a general thing. Mr. Daniels tells an illuminating story in this connection:

He says that he asked a capable colored cook, who wished to resume her place in his kitchen, why she had left her position in Syracuse, N. Y., with high wages, to return to Raleigh. To this she answered, in substance:

Yes, I lak-keed them folks all right, and they treated me well, but there ain't no fiten society for a colored lady like me in Syracuse. No, sir, none at all: An' I don't care to live if I can't be near my own kin folks and go to my own lodge and worship in my own church, and live with my white folks.

It is said that a southern judge, asked to issue an order against Negroes being carried north by paid agents, declined, and said: "If I had my way, I would pay the agents to induce the Negroes to emigrate. The more of them that go, the better for the south." This is merely an opinion, it is well understood, from which many will dissent. Hence it is not a surprise to find that in the end it would seem that the call of the homeland exercises an appeal which other considerations cannot equal, and that, though the Negro may migrate for a season, the homing instinct pretty nearly insures his coming back.

The Universality of Educational Aims

"ALTHOUGH there were many important achievements of the World Conference on Education, recently held in San Francisco, and many far-reaching movements set on foot, the crowning act," writes Augustus O. Thomas in Our World, "was the formation of a world-wide Federation of Education Associations. The agenda contained the following preamble:

Educational aims are universal—the ultimate welfare of the individual, the strengthening of the State and the safeguarding of society. There should be some suitable and effective means devised to bring into closer co-operation the various agencies which have to do with education throughout the world and to bring the teachers of the world's children into more fruitful and sympathetic relations with one another.

"There was something in this World Conference on Education which gripped you. It was so unusual. We are accustomed to international meetings in which each represented nation is seeking some concession, some advantage, some self-interest. It is always a case of 'dividing up,' of 'give and take.' There have been gatherings of nations from time immemorial, but there has never been a gathering like this. There was a thrill in it. The spirit got hold of you and would not let go. It was like a great flood which could not be stayed, it was majestic, forceful, convincing, satisfying."

The Educated Public and Its Reading

"I CANNOT look anywhere at our great educated public opening its morning or evening paper without my heart going out in sympathy to the editor, whose most 'brain-racking' problem must be to dispose of the daily news as unobtrusively as he knows how, unless a 'story' can be made out of it," writes Elizabeth Robins Pennell in The North American Review. To this view she adds the following explanatory paragraph:

"Besides, the papers deal with other matters of more immediate and pressing interest. The latest adventures of Mutt and Jeff, of Percy and Ferdie, of Father, of Pops, require the attention of the great educated public before it is free to trouble about any adventures for which Washington or Westminster, the Quai d'Orsay or the Wilhelmstrasse, is responsible. How true this is nobody can question who has watched, as I have, the great educated public reading its paper in hotels and restaurants, in trolleys and trains, in subway and elevated. Always it is to the page, if not of sports, then of comics, that its eyes are glued."